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From Our Own Correspondent.

San Antonio, Texas, March 1, 1866.

TEXAS IN THE WAR.

If the people of the United States generally knew little about the State of Texas before the war they knew less about it during the existence of the war. It has been my aim, during this trip, outside of my special duty of obtaining information regarding the spirit and feeling of those who have been in hostility against the Government, and also of obtaining information regarding the condition, &c., of the freedmen, to get all the items of interest growing out of the late rebellion, which it has been possible for me to obtain. I consider that such items are not only a species of entertainment to the reader, but contributions to history. For this reason I have given sketches of Southern generals killed, the number of troops furnished by each State for the bogus Confederacy, the whereabouts of prominent Ex-Confederate generals, and a multiplicity of other matters incident to, and growing out of, the late war against the Union, which I thought would be of interest to the general reader.

I must also be permitted to state, in this connection, that I have been particularly careful to tell the truth and avoid exaggeration. Therefore, the reader will bear in mind that, notwithstanding the awful incidents and disclosures of "Texas in the war," contained in a portion of this letter, and which I reluctantly chronicle, it is strictly true, and free from all exaggeration.

THE GREAT GERMAN MASSACRES.

To commence with, there were a great many German colonies and settlements in this State, comprising, in all, some 54,000 people of this class. It is almost needless to say that they, like the Germans in all other sections of the country, were loyal to the Government, and hated Slavery. Some time before the actual commencement of hostilities the hatred of the leading rebels was aroused against these people. They hated them, first, because they were industrious and Democratic. But this hatred of these loyalists knew no bounds after their refusal to participate in the destruction of the best Government in the world, which was at first noticeable in their declension to vote for any but Union men as delegates to the Convention of 1861. In Gillespie County there was no election held at all, while in many of the other counties the Germans either elected Union delegates or kept away from the polls altogether. When the ordinance of secession was submitted to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection, Gillespie County gave 467 votes against the ordinance and 14 for it, of whom only one voter was a German. Kew County voted solid against it, and many other German counties did as well.

During the sitting of the Secession Convention the Germans held a meeting and arrived at the very correct conclusion that it was a seditious body, and that it was cut and dried that the delegates therein assembled would proclaim themselves for disunion and for open war. In consequence, a Mr. Simon was delegated by the Germans to visit Gov. Sam. Houston, some time before the adjournment of the Convention, and offer him the services of a thousand armed men to assist him in putting that unauthorized and insurrectionary body under arrest; but the old hero of San Jacinto was hardly prepared to take so bold a step, and he respectfully declined.

In the Spring of 1861 Henry McCullough raised a regiment of one year's men for service in this section and quartered it at Fort Mason, on the Colorado River, about one hundred miles northwest of this city, then in charge of the men surrendered by old Twiggs, the traitor. Early in the Summer some of the companies of Col. McCullough's regiment were distributed through what are known as the German counties, and particularly in this County, Kew, Gillespie, Comal and Brandera. With the exception of here and there a knock down, or a street fight, and an occasional murder, no active persecutions took place until late in the year. In the meantime a large body of the Germans, under the leadership of a few brave and skilful men, had organized a secret Union Society throughout the above mentioned and other counties, and were holding meetings to devise what they should do. Hon. A. J. Hamilton, (now Provisional Governor of Texas,) having fled for his life, had returned among them, and was concealed in the mountains. Some of them, upon hearing of his whereabouts, called upon him, and desired him to put himself at their head and march in armed force upon this city; but this was subsequently not deemed advisable.

Early in the war the Americans in this city and vicinity who favored secession, but declined service in the field, established secret societies for the sole purpose of exercising an expionage upon the Germans, which they vigilantly but quietly did, while at the same time they would profess friendship for, and ingratiate themselves into, the confidence of the unsuspecting loyalists. In this manner they became thoroughly conversant with all the movements of the Germans, and kept the Government at Austin well informed as to the situation and anticipated operations.

Early in the year 1862 the Germans of Gillespie, Kew and Comal counties held a series of open meetings, to which they invited all classes, including Secessionists, in which some of the more injudicious boldly denounced disunion and all connected with it, including McCullough's Regiment and the Government at Austin. This sort of thing put the rebel authorities on their guard, and they became more thorough in their espionage upon the loyalists. About this time, which was in the middle of May, 1862, an Englishman named Stewart, who had been for some time one of the members of a secret Union League, near this city, turned traitor, and made more important disclosures regarding its proceedings and intentions. A short time after his treason became known, the League, of which he was formerly a member, met, not at its old place, but in a wild place in the mountains, during an awful storm, and after uttering a solemn prayer to high Heaven for their success, and invoking the Omnipotent to guide them in the commission of no wrong, a majority of the members present decided that Stewart must be put to death. They cast lots as to which of their number should perform the part of executioner, which fell upon the brother of the gentleman who gives me this information, and whose name I have promised never to mention. Stewart was killed in less than ten hours afterward in a thicket near by the place of meeting, but his body was discovered in a few days and the affair created a great excitement; and a crisis was immediately precipitated, at which the Germans were compelled to declare themselves openly for either one side or the other.

Various attempts had been made by the rebels to recruit among the Germans, but up to this time they had not succeeded in getting any followers, which enraged them beyond all description. As I have stated above, the crisis had arrived. Affairs had reached such a pass that they were obliged to enlist in the rebel ranks or flee to the mountains for life.

At this juncture one of their most prominent and trusty leaders proposed a plan of action, which was that they should enlist for service on the frontier, elect their own officers, procure arms, and then boldly march on San Antonio, at that time slightly garrisoned, and either hold it and wait for assistance from the United States, or, in default of that, endeavor to escape to Mexico. This at first worked well. A company had been recruited in Gillespie County, and had sent word to the Governor for commissions for their duly elected officers. The Governor, however, had in the meantime become suspicious, and he refused to commission their officers. They then tried another plan, which was to enlist under the officers sent by the Government, and to join a regiment that was to relieve McCullough's, then in charge of the prisoners of the Eighth Infantry, surrendered by Twiggs, then at Fort Mason, of whom there were still about three hundred. Then the following programme was to be attempted: They were to mutiny, liberate the prisoners, seize what arms they could, and march on this city, as before. This plot came nearly being successful, and would, no doubt, have been carried quite to perfection, had it not been for treason within their own camp. They had relieved McCullough, and were in charge of Fort Mason; and were nearly ready to release the prisoners, when they were a second time betrayed, and their scheme frustrated. Four of the leaders immediately deserted and escaped, but three of them were shortly after taken and put in irons in this city. It will be remembered that this was in the month of May, 1862. As soon as this last plot was discovered, the rebel authorities determined to make an end of all "d—d Dutch conspiracies," as they termed the acts of these loyalists, and they appointed Captain Duff, a Scotchman, who, with about three hundred cavalry, were to escort the remnant of the Eighth Infantry to this city for safe keeping, to take charge of the "German mutineers."

After getting the prisoners safe in San Antonio, this infamous Scotchman, Duff, proceeded on his mission of cruelty. He issued a proclamation, establishing martial law in the German counties, and ordered all to be enrolled and take the oath to the "Confederacy," under pain of arrest and imprisonment. The terrible threats made by him, and more particularly by one of his lieutenants, who, it is said, ordered that no prisoners be taken, induced the greater part of those who had fled to the mountains on his approach to return, either through despair or to protect their homes and families from destruction. Nearly a thousand came down from the mountains, delivered themselves up and took the oath; but a band of sixty-two, mostly young men without families, brave and determined, resolved to escape into Mexico. At the same time Gov. Hamilton escaped from the mountains at the head of forty men, and by judicious management evaded his pursuers, and he and his whole party crossed the Rio Grande a few miles below Eagle Pass. The others were not so fortunate, for on the morning of Aug. 10, 1862, their camp, which was on the Neuces River, near Fort Clarke, was surrounded by a force of 120 rebels, and furiously attacked. The Germans, led by Simon, who, it will be remembered, offered his services to Sam Houston to clean out the Secession Convention, were encamped under a little clump of cedar trees, which afforded them but little protection, while the rebels on all sides screened themselves behind the chapparal and thick mosquite bushes, from which they delivered their fire in almost perfect safety.

From 2 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the forenoon the battle was kept up uninterruptedly and without intermission, during which time the rebels made three or four unsuccessful charges. At last the Germans, reduced to fifteen in number, still able to walk, made a desperate charge in a body and escaped. The rebels immediately rushed upon the field and put to death all the wounded, without mercy. Of the sixty-two who were encamped together, seven were Americans, and escaped at the first alarm, leaving fifty-two to continue the fight. Nearly all of the wounded were murdered by being bayoneted, and left unburied.

This battle marked the real beginning of the persecution of the Germans, which, in detail, must be acknowledged as the most infamous chapter known in the annals of modern civilization. Inflamed by the desperate resistance made by the gallant little band, Duff's cavalry ranged through Bexar, Gillespie, Kew, Comal and Kendall counties, without limit and without restraint, doing whatever their ruffianly wills might prompt. They burned all houses that were abandoned, and shot and hung at night any and all who were suspected of having participated in the late battle, or whose sympathies had been elicited in behalf of the victims. During one short month after the battle, fifty persons—nearly all of whom were old men—were murdered, without form of trial. I have seen the names of twenty-six men, with whom one of my informants was personally acquainted, who perished within a few weeks after the battle—eight of whom were hanged in one day upon the same tree; six were drowned in one pond on the same day, and two were hanged from the same limb at one time. Another of my informants has in his possession the names of eleven others, all Germans, who, without form of trial, *were shot for treason—to the Confederate Government.*

In the battle above mentioned Mr. Degener, one of the delegates from this county to the Convention, and one of the four gentlemen in that body who were in favor of negro suffrage, had two sons, both of whom were killed. One was shot dead, while the other was wounded by his side. The latter called for water, and he was asked if he would join the (Confederate) army if he survived, to which he gasped "No," when two bullets put an end to his sufferings. Mr. Degener visited this field some time ago, and in one place found eighteen lower jaw-bones and sixteen skulls—three of the latter broken, one of which was evidently split by a sabre or bowie-knife, and six with bullet holes from behind. The surgeon who was at Fort Clark made Mr. Degener the following written statement: "I was surgeon at Fort Clark in August, 1862. I arrived on Monday morning, Aug. 11, 1862, on the battle-ground. Twenty-one wounded (rebel) soldiers were turned over to me for treatment. I saw a few dead (rebel) soldiers, and a pile of dead bushwhackers. (Germans.) I inquired where the wounded of the latter were, and received the reply that 'We didn't take any prisoners.'"

As to individual cases, there were hundreds killed by this Capt. Duff and his cut-throat gang. Two young Germans, named Heinrich Steoler and Theodore Bruekisch, of Comal County, were denounced for treason and taken to White Oak Creek and shot. An inoffensive old man named Gustavus Tegener, on account of his brother being one of the party in the Neuces fight, was dragged out of his bed one night, and after being thrown into a pool of water, in which he was kept some time, he was taken out, and had both arms broken by being thrown violently to the ground, and was afterwards hung.

I will state here, without giving names, that many of these murderers are now living in this neighborhood and are known. There are also many witnesses of their murders living in the same vicinity, ready and willing to testify, if a military commission could be got to try their cases. The murderer of a young German named Schultz, and the supposed murderer of two other young loyalists, is at present living in this neighborhood. Four notorious characters, who, it is known, have murdered in cold blood four times their number, are living within a mile of San Antonio.

One of the most cold-blooded cases of murder is the following: Eight men and a small boy left Williamson County on account of the danger they incurred for their Union sentiment. They were caught on the first day out, and seven of them were hung to the same tree, with the same rope, one after the other. The eighth was told to run and save his life, which he attempted to do, when he was shot to pieces. The boy was allowed to return home. The horses, arms, clothes and equipments of these men were sold at auction, after due public notice had been given to the neighborhood, and the proceeds divided by the hangmen.

I will conclude this chapter of crime by relating the following: A Mr. Eppe, living at Fort Clark, says that his son, Tom Eppe, who had been conscripted into the rebel service, was killed by one Bill Cavanaugh, now living in that vicinity. Both were deserters from the rebel army. At the last point where they were seen Cavanaugh said that rather than go to Mexico he would kill some d—d Dutch deserter and make his peace with the authorities. He thereupon killed his companion Eppe.

FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING THE PERSECUTIONS OF THE GERMANS.

Since writing the above I have met Mr. Simmering, the editor of the German paper of this city, who kindly places me in the possession of additional facts concerning the persecution of the loyal Germans of Central Texas, a few incidents of which shall constitute another chapter.

An old man named Suchenbach, well known for his loyalty and fidelity to the Government, and universally respected for his uniform integrity and high social standing, was taken on the Eagle Pass Road, and was turned over from one squad of guards to another, until traces of his whereabouts had altogether ceased to exist. Three months later his body was found dried up to a mummy, and leaning upright against a tree, to which it was bound, while sticks were run through his eyes into the tree.

Mr. Simmering gives me the following description of the death of a German named Tegener: He was taken out of his house, a rope was put around his neck, and he was pulled up and down several times by Capt. Duff himself, who endeavored to extort from him a confession as to the whereabouts of his brother, who, it was suspected by Duff, was the commander of the forces at Fort Clarke. Tegener declared, "I do not know; but if I did, I would scorn to betray my brother." "Hang him!" said Duff, which order was but partly executed, for he was cut down before the departure of life and thrown into a pool of water, the temperature of which caused him to revive, when he commenced a series of horrible twitchings, and finally lodged his head on a rock with his face upward, and heaved a deep groan. At this juncture Duff dashed his brains out, with the very limb upon which he had been hung.

A loyal German named Turkenite was shot dead near his own house by four men. They then hung the son of Mr. Turkenite, aged 16, to the eaves of the house, after which they ravished Mrs. Turkenite and her daughter, aged 18; then tied them to chairs and burned the house down over them. A brother of the elder Turkenite fled to Mexico, but returned a year after to get a portion of his stock, when he was seen by a man named Jones Harrison, who pursued and shot him.

It will be recollected that all of these events occurred from the commencement of the war up to the latter part of the year 1862, and constitute the most aggravated instances of cruelty on record. In the space of a few weeks more than fifty loyal Germans were hunted down and butchered, without even a form of trial. From that time until the close of the rebellion no further organized attempts were made by the Germans to resist the rebel authorities. Isolated cases of murder, however, continued throughout.

After the massacre of Fort Clarke, which may be termed the Thermopylæ of the loyal Germans of Texas, nearly all of the young men of Gillespie, Kew, Bandera, Bexar and other counties were conscripted and compelled to join the rebel army, though many of them deserted and afterward joined the First Texas (Union) Cavalry. Under the reign of terror which was now kept over them the Germans had no alternative but to submit and keep quiet.

In February, 1864, these massacres commenced again systematically. First, an American named Tollin was hung in Gillespie County, and he was followed by several Germans. L. Schultze, a schoolmaster, with a family of eight helpless children, and Wm. Feller, John Blank and J. Kirchner, all of them plain, honest farmers of large families, were hung. Carl Berg was shot on the same day that the last three were hung. Berg was also a farmer, and had the day before buried his wife, leaving thirteen children unprovided for. In May, 1864, two men, named Franzen and Martin, were overtaken on their way to Mexico and shot near Eagle Pass. A month later a party of eleven men, who were endeavoring to escape to Mexico, were captured near Camp Verde, in Kew County, near the Guadaloupe, and all hanged to the same tree.

THE ATROCITIES COMMITTED UPON THE UNION MEN OF NORTHERN TEXAS.

The reader has been astounded by the revelations of fiendish cruelty and thrilling reality of the above two chapters. But, if the loyal Germans of Central Texas suffered to an extent unknown to civilized warfare, the loyal Americans of Northern Texas write a history of persecution, every leaf of which is blacker than the darkest chapters in the history of the crime and cruelty of the era of medieval barbarism.

Nearly all of my information regarding the atrocities committed upon the loyal Americans of Northern Texas was derived from members of the Convention. They desired me not to mention their names, or the names of the persecutors; as the latter, for the most part, are living in Texas, and the former are endeavoring to get the Government to establish a military court in at least one section of the State, to try these wretched criminals. I will add here, that the Germans are also attempting to bring about this same thing.

It is estimated that at the commencement of the war, nearly all of the white men of Northern Texas, comprising upwards of sixty thousand souls, were loyal. These men, in isolated cases, were persecuted, and, in many cases, murdered during the year 1861. In the Spring of 1862 the first open execution took place in Cook County, in which forty-eight Union men were hung in one hour and from the same tree.

In June, 1862, Greek met Greek, and a tug of strife and revenge was the consequence. Five rebel regiments were sent into Northern Texas, and before the decline of Summer nearly two hundred loyal men had been sent to their last account.

During the Fall of 1862 some of these regiments were removed, and the Union men became bold, and, like the loyal Germans, held secret meetings, in which they denounced the rebel Government and pledged their devotion to their country's flag. This *treason*, as it was called, was divulged by an Englishman named Ireland, and forty-five men of Cook County were arrested. The whole party were tried for treason, twenty-five of whom were convicted and hung to a tree. The same night a mob broke jail and took out the balance of the party, whom a rebel jury had pronounced innocent, and hung them all before morning.

About this time Col. Bowland, one of the commanders of rebel troops in Cook County, was killed by a Union man, which created a reign of terror, and many murders were committed by a gang of ruffians with the son of Col. Bowland at its head. It is known that eighteen men were murdered by this gang.

I have heard of many individual cases of horror, but will give you but one of them; and, I will add, that the witnesses of this awful act have filed papers in court, &c., and are among the most reliable and influential citizens of Texas. Further, all of these facts are in the possession of Mr. Powers, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, while nearly all of them are known to Gen. Custer, who was memorialized by some of the friends of the victims on the subject, and requested to try the murderers by court-martial. A Mr. Wilson, of Hunt County, was killed, after which he was stripped, cut up into pieces and thrown to the hogs. Notwithstanding the truth of this statement, on account of its horror, I shall be perfectly well satisfied if no one believes it.

Another terrible tragedy took place in the Choctaw Nation, which I will mention. Seven Union men were hung and then stripped and thrown into a pond of water, and an order issued that no *man* should disturb them. In the course of time they were buried by *women*, several of whom were the wives of the victims. The women dug the graves and hauled the bodies from the pond, a decomposed mass, and buried them, amidst the jeers and shouts of a drunken and infuriated soldiery.

I will conclude this chapter of horror by giving you a war sketch. Late in the Summer of 1862 Martin D. Hart, of Hunt County, and formerly a Senator in the State Legislature, got up a company of one hundred men, and went with them as far as Springfield, Mo. He at once tendered his services to Gen. Blount, and was in several engagements, including the battle of Prairie Grove, where his company distinguished itself for its conspicuous gallantry. He asked for, and received, neither captain's commission or pay, but a short time afterward wrote to Gov. Hamilton, who was then in Washington, and requested permission from the Government to raise a regiment of troops from Texas. Subsequently he received authority from Mr. Lincoln to raise a regiment of loyal Texans. In the meantime Gen. Blount had made him his Chief of Scouts, during which time he pursued Hindman's retreating army and captured ninety men of his rear guard, whom he paroled.

Knowing that there were a thousand good men waiting for him in Northern Texas, Capt. Hart sent one of his lieutenants on to Hunt County to report and recruit, and, with his company, the Captain scouted around Fort Smith, where he captured (rebel) Gen. Steele's train and a number of prisoners. The latter sent out a regiment under Col. Crump, which, during a heavy snow-storm, succeeded in surrounding Hart, who surrendered upon the promise that he and his company should be treated as prisoners of war. He was taken to Fort Smith, a military commission was ordered, which tried him for and convicted him of *treason*. His First Lieutenant, a Mr. Reese, was also put through the same course, and also seven out of the whole company taken. The next day Capt. Hart, Lieut. Reese, and the seven privates, were hung from the same tree, while the balance of the company were conscripted into the rebel army. Mr. Hardin Hart, his brother, and the President of the Court-martial which convicted and murdered Martin Hart, are delegates in the Convention at Austin.

TEXAS IN THE FIELD.

It is well known that Texas dashed some of her young men into the war for the rebellion with unparalleled desperation. In all some fifty-sixty thousand men enlisted in the Confederate army, but more than half of them deserted or hung around Kirby Smith. About fifteen thousand Texans were in the armies of Lee and Johnson, while the balance of those who did not desert were in the Trans-Mississippi Army. Early in the war quite a number of the Texan Rangers, like the Louisiana Tigers, were killed; and afterwards their ranging was only noticeable when absolutely necessary. It is said that only about ten thousand Texans, who were in the army, were killed in battle, or died from the effects of wounds or disease, which is a much smaller proportion than can be shown in any other Southern State. Little or no fighting took place in the State during the war; and, with the exception of the battle of Galveston, I think no blood has been spilt in the State, except in the German and other massacres.

Texas furnished some of the best and bravest generals the South produced, seven of whom were killed in the field and one was assassinated, while a number of those who survived the war were almost shot to pieces. Gen. Hood, for instance, had one leg shot off and one arm shattered. I suppose he was one of the bravest men who ever went into battle, yet he was the only General who had an army destroyed in a field fight during the war. Out of forty-four thousand men whom he brought into Tennessee a year and a half ago, ten thousand were killed and wounded, fifteen thousand were taken prisoners, and over five thousand deserted. He lost eighteen generals, in killed, wounded and missing, out of twenty-three, and only got away with twelve guns out of one hundred.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS KILLED.

One of the first great officers of the Confederate Army killed was a citizen of Texas—Albert Sidney Johnson. He was born in Kentucky, and was a graduate of West Point. In 1836 he left the army and came to Texas, and was appointed Secretary of War of the Republic by Sam Houston. He filled the office for some time, and at last went back into the United States Army in the capacity of paymaster. His family resided in Galveston for a long time, but for the past few years have lived in California. Gen. Johnson was killed at Shiloh on Monday afternoon, April 6, 1862, right at the juncture of what was thought to be the prelude of a great rebel victory. It is thought by many that he sacrificed himself, and often the remark is made that "the newspapers killed him." Jeff. Davis himself once stated that he placed himself unnecessarily in danger to show the knights of the quill that he was not a coward. It will be recollected that the Louisville *Courier* and other Nashville papers, about the time that Donelson fell and Bowling Green was evacuated, criticised him sharply, while many of the Southern journals denounced him vituperatively. It is generally admitted by those of our officers who knew him best, that Albert Sidney Johnston was a great officer. It may not be generally known that he bled to death, or that he persistently refused to leave the field until he was so exhausted that he became senseless. He was as brave a man as ever fell in battle; and it always grieves me to chronicle the fact that such a man should die in a wicked and needless cause, especially when I consider that Cobb, Toombs, Wigfall, Davis, Yulee, Clay, Mallory and others, who got up the thing, should, at least up to the present time, remain living witnesses of the ruin they have been the authors of.

Ben. McCullough, another misguided Texan, fell early in the great fight. He was a Tennessean by birth, but came to Texas to live while quite young. McCullough first acquired renown as captain of a company of rangers during the struggle of Texas for her independence. During the Mexican war he distinguished himself for his daring intrepidity and individual gallantry. It will be recollected that at one time during the history of the Mexican campaign he played the part of a spy, and so successful was he in this character that his information led to the battle of Buena Vista. At the commencement of the war Ben McCullough was United States Marshal of the district of Texas. He was opposed to the insurrection at heart, but the force of circumstances goaded him on, and he "peeled to the buff," so to speak, and pitched in with great fury. He, it is often said, also sacrificed himself. He had not been a general long before the Southern wing of the "On to Richmond" phalanx denounced him as a failure. Many stated that he was overrated, while some hinted that he was not made of good stuff. He showed his stuff at Pea Ridge, where he was shot all to pieces.

Gen. William R. Scurry, who came to Texas when a boy, was a prominent lawyer of this State, and an angry secessionist. He helped to get up the first regiment of infantry in this State, and went into the field as its lieutenant-colonel. He had several fights in New-Mexico early in the war, during which he was twice wounded. It is said that he was a most gallant officer, and a kind-hearted man, and was a great favorite with his troops. After the battle of Mansfield, in which Gen. Banks was defeated some two years ago, Scurry was sent with a division of troops to force back Steele. A skirmish took place at Jenkins Ferry, in which he was killed. Gen. Scurry left a widow and several children, who are at present living in Mission Valley, on the Guadaloupe. He has a brother living, who is an ex-member of Congress.

Gen. James Riley, another fighting lawyer, was killed at Donaldsonville. He also came to Texas when quite young, and was an original secessionist. He went into the field as colonel of the Fourth Texas Cavalry, and served in New Mexico for a long time. He was also conspicuous for his gallantry upon a field of action, and was very popular with his troops, a large number of whom wept bitterly when the announcement of his death was made. Phil Herbert, ex-member of Congress, who, it will be remembered, killed a waiter named Keating in Washington some years ago, made the announcement, and had one of his legs taken off by a cannon ball two minutes after.

Gen. Tom Green, who was killed a short time after the battle of Mansfield, was regarded as one of the ablest officers Texas furnished during the war, and was often called the Napoleon of the West. He received his commission of major-general only a few hours before he was killed. He had charge of the cavalry during the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, and was killed instantly on the 12th of April, 1864, at Blair's Landing, on Red River, about 35 miles from Mansfield, while directing an attack on our gunboats and transports, the latter being loaded with troops. He was standing near the edge of the bank, which at that place is about 30 feet high, encouraging his men, under a terrific fire from our gunboats, when he was struck over the right eye by a piece of shell. The whole top of his head was carried away, and death, of course, was instantaneous. The sensation caused by his death, it is said, was indescribable, while a panic among his men immediately followed. The rebel friends of Green say, with how much truth I cannot answer for, that, had he not been killed, all of the transports would have fallen into their hands. Green was a resident of Austin, and left a large family. He enjoyed the confidence of his officers and men to a degree unsurpassed, it is said, while his bravery was incomparable. He had a constitution of iron and a will like adamant. Gen. Bee was slightly wounded by the same piece of shell that killed Green.

Gen. Jno. Gregg, who was killed in front of Richmond on the 7th of October, 1864, was born in Tennessee, and came to this State in 1859, and up to the commencement of the war was engaged in the profession of law. He went out as Colonel of the Seventh Texas Infantry, and was captured at Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, and released during the following August, after which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed in command in Mississippi, where he remained until the fall of Vicksburgh. He was in several of the battles from Grand Gulf up to Big Black in the Spring of 1863, and commanded the forces which Gen. Grant so handsomely cleared out at Raymond about that time. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and had two horses shot from under him. After his recovery he was transferred to Virginia, and was shot, as above stated, in front of Richmond, in the Fall of '64. He was shot through the neck, and died instantly. He is said to have been a very gallant man, and was killed while leading his brigade. Immediately before the war, he was Judge of one of the District Courts.

Gen. Granberry, who was killed at the battle of Franklin, was certainly one of the bravest men who ever lived. He was also a lawyer before the war, and went out as Captain in one of the first regiments which was mustered into the Confederate service from Texas. He was severely wounded while charging Rayner's division at the battle of Franklin, and was killed while being taken from the field.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GEN. WHARTON.

Gen. John A. Wharton, who was murdered by Col. Bayler a little more than two years ago, was a native of Texas, and was a lawyer by profession. He went into the rebel service as a Captain of a company in Terry's cavalry regiment, and at the death of Terry was promoted to the Colonelcy. He displayed great gallantry at Shiloh, but particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, and was made a Brigadier in consequence. During the progress of the battle of Stone River, Wharton and Wheeler operated in the vicinity of Lavergne, half way between Murfreesboro' and Nashville, and captured and burned three or four of Rosecrans' supply trains, a large amount of medical stores, &c., &c. A short time after, Wharton captured and burned a fleet of steamboats on the Cumberland River, three of which were filled with wounded Federals, whom he put ashore during a heavy storm, many of whom died in consequence. Beside this, all the negroes found on the boats were tied to trees and tortured to death, or killed outright. Wharton was subsequently made a Major-General, and placed in command at Houston, in this State. He had not been in this position long before he issued an order which excited the ire of a Colonel named Bayler, who called upon Wharton, and offered him an insult. Wharton jumped out of his chair and slapped Bayler in the face, at which the latter drew a pistol and killed him. This took place in Magruder's presence, he and Wharton being upon a little spree at the time.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF PROMINENT EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS OF TEXAS.

Gen. Whitfield is on his plantation in Lavacca County. He is a fancier of dogs and fighting cocks, and passes off his time in hunting and gaming. Gen. Ward is also on his plantation. Gens. Throckmorton and Taylor, both of whom are loyal gentlemen, are at home practicing law. Gen. Moore, of Galveston, is connected with the Southern Commercial Express Company. Gen. De Bray has just arrived from a Northern trip, and is in Galveston. Gen. J. B. Robertson is at his home in Washington County. His son, Gen. F. H. Robertson, who was at West Point at the breaking out of the war, and who, during the last days of the bogus Confederacy, commanded Hood's Texas brigade, has arrived home for the first time since the war. No one pretends to know where "Gen." Wigfall is. It has been asserted of late that he has been seen on his plantation in disguise, but I question whether the old chap could disguise himself. Again, when he left home, some years ago, he placed pistols in the hands of all his people, black and white, and told them to shoot the first suspicious-looking person who should come about his place. Therefore, as his life would be in exceeding danger in consequence, it is reasonable to presume that this real Major Wellington de Boots has not yet put in an appearance. Gen. Bee is in Havana. Gen. Steele, who was in command of the Indian Department during the war, is at San Antonio. Gen. Maxey is practicing law at Paris, in this State. Gen. Majors, who was a captain in the Second Cavalry when the war broke out, is at his home, running a plantation. He has hired eighty freedmen, and is making cotton. Gen. Henry McCullough, a brother of Ben. Cullough, is at his home in Guadaloupe County; he is also running a plantation. Gen. Ector, who had a leg carried away at the battle of Resacca, is teaching school at Rusk, in Henderson County. Gen. W. P. Hardeman has gone to Mexico. Gen. W. P. Lane is clerking it in a dry-goods store at Marshall, Harrison County.

PHIL. HERBERT.

Almost every person in the country knew Phil. Herbert, who went into the rebellion as colonel of a Texas regiment, either personally or otherwise. During the Know Nothing times he was a K. N. member of Congress from California. No man who ever lived hated an Irishman "better" or "more" than Herbert. It will be remembered that he killed a Fenian just for the fun of it some years ago in Washington. Well, for the benefit of Senator-ites and Head Centreites I will state that War has made a favorable disposition of this Fenian hater. He was shot during the Red River campaign of Gen. Banks, and shortly afterwards took passage for that "undiscovered country from whose bourne" no Herbert returns. If Keating didn't go to Heaven, he and Herbert have no doubt met and congratulated each other ere this.

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD.

San Antonio is the home of Gen. Hood; and, as I have met him, and as he is generally considered one of the most remarkable men of the late Confederate army, I will give you a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in the year 1831, and was brought up at Mount Sterling. He entered the Military Academy in 1849, and graduated in 1853, and was assigned to duty in the Fourth Infantry, which at that time was in California. Subsequently he was transferred to the Second Cavalry, in which Albert Sidney Johnson was Colonel, Robert E. Lee, Lieut.-Colonel, and in which Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Fields, Evans, Hardee, and other rebel officers were Captains and Lieutenants.

Hood's first exploit in war was near this town, where, in 1856, he had a spirited engagement with some Indians, near Devil's River. He was out on a scout with a squadron of men, and was in the act of getting water, when the whole party were ambushed. Hood gave his men orders to cut their way out, as torture and death were sure to follow a surrender. The command was obeyed, and Hood and about two-thirds of his men escaped, fighting as they retired. Several of those who escaped were wounded, including Hood, who had two arrows put into him.

Gen. Hood went into the rebellion with marked reluctance. Gen. King, Col. Parker Porter, and Col. McKay, of our army, tried all their means to get Hood to stick to the national cause. Possibly he might have done so, had it not been for Earl Van Dorn, who, finding him in a wavering mood, persuaded him to do otherwise.

On the 16th day of April, 1861, he resigned his commission in the army and tendered his services to the Confederate army, and was entered upon the roll as a first lieutenant and ordered to report to Gen. Lee, who ordered him to report to Magruder, who placed him in command of all the cavalry of the Peninsula. Here he had several engagements and was promoted to the rank of Major. He was subsequently made a Colonel and placed in command of the Fourth Texas Infantry, then at Richmond. He soon after took command of what was known as the Texas Brigade, which up to that time had been commanded by "Gen." Wigfall, and was commissioned as a Brigadier.

He joined Lee's army with his brigade, and fought in every battle which took place in Virginia until Longstreet's Corps was sent to reënforce Bragg. At the battle of Gettysburg, Hood particularly distinguished himself. It will be recollected that he attempted to flank one wing of Gen. Meade's Army, and was well nigh success, when some fresh troops from Sedgwick's Corps fell upon him and crushed him. He was severely wounded in this battle, and has lost all use of his left arm in consequence. His next great battle was Chickamauga, where he again distinguished himself by his conspicuous gallantry. Late in the fight he was so severely wounded in the right leg as to render amputation necessary.

Notwithstanding he was one-armed and one-legged, he again appeared upon the field, and commanded a corps at the battle of Resacca, Ga., in May, 1864, and was wounded slightly by a piece of shell, and had a horse shot from under him. He fought in all the battles upon the Atlanta campaign, and on the 20th of July, 1864, was placed in command of Joe Johnston's army. A few hours after his taking command he attempted to pierce our centre, and fell upon Hooker with two corps. A grand conflagration took place, which lasted about four hours, in which Hooker, with a little assistance from Palmer on our right and Howard on our left, hurled the rebels back with great destruction of life. This was at Peachtree Creek, and was one of the finest battles I ever saw. The rebels lost in this fight about 6,000 men, and we lost nearly 4,000. The great battle of the 22d, two days afterward, in which the lamented McPherson yielded up his noble life for his country, was Hood's next attempt. This was not only the greatest of the war, but it was one of the closest encounters and hand-to-hand contests, accompanied with great slaughter on both sides, that the history of the rebellion can afford. No justice has ever been done this fight, from the fact that no correspondent ever witnessed it, and our officers were either reticent, or gave disconnected or exaggerated reports of it. There can be no doubt but that 24,000 men were killed and wounded in this battle, which lasted but five hours. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, two of the correspondents of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the correspondents of the *Herald*, and the correspondents of the Louisville *Journal*, had gone home with their accounts of Peach-tree Creek, while one of the *Herald* correspondents, a commercial correspondent and myself, had gone to Marietta with our accounts of the battle of the 20th, and only arrived upon the battle-field after the thing was all over. This fight was called the battle of Atlanta. Hood's next battle was on our extreme right, and occurred six days after the battle of Atlanta. Logan stood the brunt of this battle, and won a magnificent victory, killing and wounding over five thousand of the enemy with comparatively small loss to himself. The next great battle was at Jonesboro', which settled the Atlanta campaign. Hood's subsequent career, including his Tennessee campaign, in which he fought three great battles, at Altoona Pass, Franklin and Nashville, and finally the destruction of his army, are events which are fresh in the minds of the whole American people.

Many people will tell you that Hood was one of the bravest men who ever commanded an army, but will add that he lacked judgment. There were, no doubt, greater officers than Hood on both sides; but, in my opinion, he did not lack judgment. When Hood took high command *the fate of the Rebellion was sealed.* It was the dark night of the Confederacy, while the sun was shining most lustrously over the Federal camp. The Federal armies, which, but a few years before, under miserable generalship, had advanced timidly against the forces led by skillful commanders, had now reached the zenith of their glory, while the names of Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hooker, Schofield, Howard, Kilpatrick and Wilson, were towers of strength in themselves, and a terror to the foe. On the other hand, the great chieftans who had inspired us with dread had nearly all passed away. Albert Sidney Johnson, Ben McCullough, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb. Stuart, Bishop Polk and John Morgan perished upon the field; Earl Van Dorn had died in disgrace; Magruder was in disrepute; Hardee had lost his renown; Bragg was held in odium; Sibley was in obscurity; Kirby Smith, who turned the whole people of Cincinnati gray-headed some years ago, was in disgrace; G. P. T. Beauregard, the great terror at one time of all loyal people, and whose name mothers and nurses used to terrify little children to sleep, was denounced as a failure; the "great" Gens. Toombs, Cobb, Wigfall, and others, who precipitated the country into war, had sneaked from danger; Joe Johnston, the fighting-cock of the Southern armies, had himself been under a cloud, both at Vicksburg and at Atlanta; in fact, the rebellion was on its last legs, and Robert E. Lee stood alone in his glory, the only remaining star of the galaxy which, but a few years before, had obscured our armies and their leaders in its dazzling splendor. If Hood lacked judgment, who wouldn't have lacked judgment in such an imperiled situation?

But, to return more particularly to my subject, I will say that, although this is one of the strongest Union cities in the South, no ill-feeling is felt toward Gen. Hood. On the contrary, the people here are getting up a home for him, to be known as the Hood Homestead.

Gen. Hood is a fine figure and of sanguine temperament. He is of commanding presence, gentlemanly deportment, courteous manners, quick perception and decision of character, and, as an officer, readily impressed officers and men that he was the man to govern them in camp and command them on the field.

Gen. Hood is at present in New-Orleans, where, it is said, he will endeavor to go into some business. His most intimate friends here say, however, that in a few months they will have provided for him a suitable homestead and competency.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Sketch of the History of Texas Before the War—Character of the People—The Soil, Climate and Resources of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Antonio de Bexar, Saturday, March 3, 1866.

Texas! Here's for a brief and, I trust, an interesting sketch of what was once known as the "Lone Star State." I will call the reader's attention first to the fact that its area is greater than that of the New-England States, the Middle States and Maryland and Virginia, all put together. It is decidedly a great State, certainly so far as its square miles are concerned, and, I hope to prove, agriculturally and otherwise. Her people are composed for a great part of Americans, Germans, Norwegians, Mexicans, colored men and Indians. There is a small sprinkling of men from all over the Union; but particularly from the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, and especially from Tennessee. Of foreigners there are about 48,000 Germans and 8,000 Norwegians, most of whom live on or near the frontier, and who own the first farms in Texas, nine-tenths of whom have been loyal during the entire progress of the war. The same may be said of the Mexicans, who, almost to a man, were loyal to the United States Government, many of whom are or were rich, and have suffered immensely in consequence. There are but a few thousand Indians who are actual residents of the State, but there are a number of nomadic tribes, who at times may be found squatted near the frontier.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "TEXAS."

Texas is said to be an Indian word, and cheerfully signifies "Happy Hunting Ground." Certainly this must have been a happy hunting-ground, when the haughty barbarian was monarch of all he surveyed, with no disputant to his claims, and with no pale-faced civilization in his midst. Take the State as it existed before the "Star of Empire" twinkled in its borders, when the country was wild, wonderful, beautiful and sublime, it [illegible] have been a happy hunting-ground indeed, at [illegible] to a poor Indian with an untutored mind.

There is still another story about the origin of the word Texas. It is said that an officer of the Spanish Government, acting under orders of the Second Phillip, while upon an exploration, the object of which was to exterminate all foreigners, met with a tribe of Indians, who treated him with marked kindness and respect. He called them texas—friends. This is probably the real origin of the word.

Here is another story. In the early days of the country, when bad men fled from the States and forever after made this their home, there existed an organized band of robbers in this vicinity. One night they assembled, so the story goes, and after a speech from their leader, they indulged in a song composed for such occasions, with the following chorus:

"When every other State forsakes us.
This is the land that kindly *takes us.*"

Now the way the story goes is, that upon one occasion an old fellow who was slightly intoxicated, after the end of every chorus would drawl out "takes us"—Texas. I think there is a good deal of fiction about this, but I give it for what it is worth.

HISTORY.

The earliest records of Texas point to the times when those religious nondescripts, known as soldier-priests, subjugated the Aztecs, and spread themselves over this vast territory, uninhabited except by numerous savages, whose very existence was unknown to each other. These adventurous spirits established missions upon many of the water courses which meander through various portions of the State, and although many of them forfeited their lives, they succeeded for a time in reposing in security, but were ultimately broken up and almost entirely annihilated.

Texas soon after passed into the hands of the Spanish. A French trader named La Salle, after exploring the Mississippi, went to France, and returned to this country and attempted to enter the Mississippi by sea, but was wrecked near Galveston Bay, on the coast of Texas, in the year 1685. La Salle soon afterward died, and the priests whom he left at the fort at the entrance of Galveston Bay were a month later captured and murdered by the Quayriors.

In 1714 a Canadian crossed through this State to open commercial relations with Mexico. This little act terrified the Spaniards, and they built forts upon all the roads and at the river crossings, and forever prohibited such encroachments.

About the close of the eighteenth century, civilization may be said to have been secured, and Anglo-Saxon colonies were springing up all over the territory. In 1822, the inhabitants of Texas, assisted by the remnant of the notorious Burr expedition, attempted an insurrection against the Spanish Government, which was speedily suppressed. Shortly after this, however, Texas revolted against Spain, and after a bloody struggle with Santa Anna, escaped from the sickly clutches of Mexico, and was acknowledged by the United States as an independent nation in 1837. In 1839 France, and in 1841 England also acknowledged her independence. In 1844, by her own free will, she became one of the States of the Federal Union. Of course, the history of Texas does not terminate here. In February, 1861, a convention of the people declared her relations with the United States dissolved, and the people at large subsequently ratified that decision. For four years the liveliest and most horrible scenes of persecutions and death transpired within her fair borders, at mere mention of which honest blood curdles, and all but monsters stand aghast. But the Lone Star returns to her former position, and unites her brilliancy with the blaze of the glorious constellation.

THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

It shall be my aim to give the people of Texas their just dues. It is the opinion of many that the present generation came from bad stock; that the greater part of the inhabitants of Texas thirty years ago consisted of outlaws, fugitives from justice, and reckless adventurers; and that, necessarily, an inheritance of this revolting character has been transmitted to this generation. Many regard this as a true picture, tinted with no exaggeration, and entertain a holy horror of Texas people and Texas communities in consequence. I must confess that for the past fifty years this State has been the last fond refuge and hope of multitudes of bad men. Many of the old families were once the representatives of the dregs of society, and many, many more were the children of the *pannes miserables*, who are dragging out the most intolerable of existences in the rotten neighborhoods of great Northern cities. I have no doubt but that hundreds of those citizens now living in this State, and hundreds of those who have passed away have been authors of the most terrible of crimes. These are portions of history, in fact, which no one attempts to contradict. And, again, no State in the Union exhibits such a promiscuous assemblage of elements, good, bad and indifferent, of all races, ages and conditions.

That many of the pioneers of Texas were bad men, then, is honestly admitted; that many of those who have within the past 20 years settled upon her fair soil, are men of the same stamp, is also admitted; and, it must also be admitted that this wicked war, a portion of which has been conducted in this State with such unabated fury and demon-like cruelty, has engendered a feeling of hostility and a spirit of unforgiveness toward the Southern people little likely to heighten the opinion heretofore entertained of Texans, by those who in "piping times of peace" considered them a community of cut-throats, robbers, cheats and rascals of every conceivable dye. But "that is neither here nor there," as Shakespeare says; and I confess, from what I have seen and learned during my travels of six weeks in this State, Texas contains in her present population a great number of wretched characters. But they only constitute a drop in the bucket, after all. For my part, I would not hesitate to walk from here to the Rio Grande, any more than I would hesitate to traverse the States of Kentucky or Tennessee. Again: I would ask the question, if it were not the poor, the oppressed and the vagabond who laid the foundations of "Eternal Rome?"

THE GEOLOGY OF TEXAS.

One of the most extensive geological institutes in the South I found at Austin, and from which I gathered much of the information which follows, and which can be implicitly relied upon. As in some other States, I found several gentlemen in Texas, who swear by all that is good that there is oil, and an abundance of it, in the State. The people of Burnet County are in agony over what they call an oil well, yet people of the same county say that the thing is all bosh. Gentry, the great Texas railroad man, who for many years had an office in New-York in the rear of the Metropolitan Bank, tells me that there is plenty of oil within a hundred miles of Houston, but his friends say that it is asphaltum. So much for oil. There are, however, rich mineral and geological formations in several portions of the State, as follows:

In Denton County coal exists in large quantities, which shows 36 parts of bitumen, 61 of charcoal, and 3 of earth. It burns readily, emits no unpleasant odor and forms a good cinder. In Burleson County, there is a species of coal which closely resembles the cannel, and is therefore a superior coal. It burns with a clear light, and leaves but little ashes, and it is said to be very valuable in the manufacture of steel. It contains 75 parts of charcoal, 22 of naphtha and 3 of earth.

There are scattered here and there a sort of freestone quarries all over the State, susceptible of great strength, finish and durability. Half of the houses in this city are built of this stone, and nearly all the public buildings of Austin are constructed of the same material. Large quarries of marble are located in Cooke County, on Red River. The specimens are three in number, the pure white and shaded of which exhibit fineness and solidity of grain. Grindston rock is also found in the same county in large quantities, the grit of which is white, and works easily and to a good face.

On the east bank of the Red River, in the Indian Nation, is a tremendous mine of green paint. It has been tested, and found to be a superior article. In Cooke County gypsum or plaster-of-Paris exists in large quantities.

Along the banks of the Red River, in many places, copper ore exists in large quantities. Some years ago specimens of it were assayed by Mr. J. R. Chilton, the eminent chemist, who found that it contained fifty-nine and a half per cent. of pure copper, which he declared was very valuable.

On the whole, no doubt need exist that there is a great deal of mineral wealth in this State. In the country where these specimens are generally found, in the north of Texas, land is cheap and productive. Beside, the counties bordering upon the Red River is the strong Union country. I noticed, while riding over the rolling prairies from Victoria to this place, unmistakable evidences of the existence of iron ore. I am of the opinion that if the State would awake to its true interest, and appoint a practical geologist, who should be a man of acknowledged reputation, with an efficient corps of assistants, and let him make a thorough examination of the whole State, such developments would be made as would amply repay for the expense of such scientific explorations. With the minerals of Tennessee, Texas in a few years would outstrip her sister Southern States in point of wealth and population.

THE CLIMATE OF TEXAS.

Every once in a few weeks, all the year round, a violent storm of wind bursts across the prairies of Texas. This storm of wind is called a "Norther," and as I have experienced one, while crossing Hogwallow Prairie some four weeks ago, and one in Austin a few days after, I will give you a description of it below. In speaking of the climate of Texas, I make mention of a "Norther," because every person who has ever been in Texas knows something about it, and has, in many instances, no doubt, classed these unwelcome (in Winter) storms of wind in his ideas on the climatology of this State. In some cases a stranger, especially a person who has always lived in the South, would be apt to give an exaggerated account of one of these "Northers;" and persons at a distance desirous of emigrating to Texas, would abandon their intentions, maybe, and "lay down de shubbel an' de hoe" somewhere else. I have been in Texas nearly six weeks, during which time I have been over a large portion of the State, and, with the "Northers" thrown in, I would not exchange it for the climate of any other State except Florida, especially that delightful spot known as St. Augustine.

Taking the official data of the Post-office report for 1855, I am enabled to institute a comparison between the changes of temperature in each month in that year in Texas and five other Southern States. This table vindicates the character of Texas for equable temperature, and places her at the head of the list. At the top of the columns of the table are found the names of each State and the places where the observations by thermometer were made. On a line with each place are the figures representing the two extremes of heat and cold in each month, as shown by the thermometer, and on the next line adjoining I give this difference in figures:

Months.	Texas. Austin.			Virginia. Alexandr'a.			Tennessee. Glenwood.			Georgia. Sparta.			Maryland. Schellman Hall.			N. Carolina. Chappell Hill.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Variation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Variation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Variation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Variation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Variation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Variation.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reader will see, and if he be a farmer, he will take particular notice that in 1855, during the whole planting season, the extremes of variation in this State gradually but certainly diminished from the low temperature of Winter to the higher one of Spring and Summer: and that this did not occur in any other State mentioned, in the same gentle and equable manner, except Tennessee. But there was this disadvantage in the latter State—the degrees of variation in Tennessee were much greater, even while diminishing, than in Texas. This fact is an important one in an agricultural point of view.

If the reader will take the growing months, from February to July, and compare the States in the above table, the following will be found to be the result:

	Degrees.
Texas, Austin, average variation	22
Virginia, Alexandria, variation	30
Tennessee, Glenwood, variation	32
Georgia, Sparta, variation	29
Maryland, Schellman Hall, variation	32
North Carolina, Chappell Hill, variation	27

To enable the reader to make the necessary comparisons as regards the extremes and the amount of variation between the six different points at a single glance, I have prepared the following table:

Months.	Lowest Range.						High'st Range.						Variation.					
	Texas.	Virginia.	Tennessee.	Georgia.	Maryland.	N. Carolina.	Texas.	Virginia.	Tennessee.	Georgia.	Maryland.	N. Carolina.	Texas.	Virginia.	Tennessee.	Georgia.	Maryl'nd.	N. Carolina.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Thus, at that important season, when the farmer is raising his crops, it is seen by the above that the extremes of heat and cold in Texas are less than in any of the foregoing States.

WHAT A "NORTHER" IS.

I know myself what "northers" are, but I cannot find any person who pretends to know exactly where they come from. While in Austin I talked with an old gentleman upon this subject, and he argued that they came from the Rocky Mountains. A "norther" is a violent gale of wind from the northwest, which comes up as sharp and sudden as the flight of a cannon ball, the existence of which is unknown outside of Texas. They last generally from two hours to two days, and average about one a week, although they make their appearance with great irregularity. It is said that not only the beasts and birds of the plains know their coming, but that Indians and Mexicans do also. As far as that is concerned, the white people often anticipate them by a certain quiet which is felt in the atmosphere an hour or more in advance. A "norther" of about six hours' duration struck a party of us as we were coming across an open prairie some four weeks ago, and we had to turn the teams around, and tie up until it subsided. While I was in Austin one struck me as I was going up the hill to the Capitol, and it was with great difficulty that I could proceed. I had to turn around, and back slowly up the hill. This "norther" lasted two days, and the Convention had to adjourn during that time in consequence. They blow high and low, and are death to everything unstationary. They are considered healthy, and are not dreaded during the Summer season.

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITIES OF TEXAS.

The Great Architect of the Universe has, with a bountiful hand, strewn broadcast throughout this great State the elements of worlds of future prosperity. No State in the Union, in my estimation, possesses such advantages to a poor man as Texas, especially when all little political dissensions shall have ceased to exist, and a better standard of harmony, virtue and religion shall have become rife.

The area of Texas is 175,594,560 acres of land, of every conceivable diversity, and producing almost everything that grows in this hemisphere. There is, of course, every variety of soil and climate, which, as regards the former, may be divided into three grand sections, each of which, as the reader will perceive, possesses prominent characteristics.

The first division, then, may embrace the magnificent territory, consisting of all kinds of lands, high-rolling and prairie, a vast portion of which is excellently timbered and watered, north and west from the Colorado Mountains. This, in my estimation, is one of the most lovely countries west of the Mississippi River. Thirty years ago but a handful of men and women of the civilized class resided in these lovely domains. The wild Indians then were the monarchs of the land, while the neighing of the wild horse, the moaning of the wild cattle, the growling of the prowling wolf, and the whoop of the wild savage, constituted the only music which the rude "northers" wafted across the unostentatious threshold of the early settler. All this has changed. The Indian has been forced back, and glimpses of civilization are everywhere presented. Tens of thousands of acres of the grand prairie have been converted into extensive farms, while here and there over these broad domains are sprinkled lovely cottages, from which the notes of virtuous industry falls pleasantly upon the ear. This section of the country, or at least, about two rows of counties, from about half way from the eastern section of the State to the frontier, is the great stronghold of American Unionism. Here hundreds of valuable lives were sacrificed, and here whole families perished in behalf of the great cause of American liberty. In this section of the country the atmosphere is pure and elastic. The water, nearly all of which flows from springs in mountains, is cool and palatable, and as pellucid as crystal; while the soil is naturally rich and susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, producing all varieties of large and small grain in luxurious abundance. Cotton is not raised but for home consumption in this section. Wheat flourishes, and is seldom troubled by insect or atmospheric incident. Barley and rye prosper well, while corn and oats are raised in great abundance. The yield of millet is very heavy; so productive, in fact, has this cereal been found that in many regions of the country it nearly supersedes the use of fodder. Sweet potatoes, pumpkins and squashes are also raised in great profusion. Gentlemen from this section inform me that their soil never tires—the more it is cultivated the more it yields. Regarding the question of health, it has been forever settled that no part of our country is less deleterious in this point than that portion of Texas north and west of the Colorado Mountains. Immense forests of timber, a large portion of which consists of oak and hickory, are interspersed over the prairies, while there is no lack of excellent water.

The second division of Texas may consist of that high, dry and undulating country commencing near the Sabine and Red Rivers, and extending westward to within forty miles or less of the Rio Grande, and north to the Colorado range of mountains. Although this belt may be regarded as very healthy, in this particular it falls off a trifle in comparison with the section of country described in a foregoing paragraph. This section is also beautifully and luxuriantly diversified with timber and prairie lands, and surpasses the first section in the average richness of soil. Water is in great supply, although some of the springs of forty years' standing have dried up during the last year, which is a subject of great speculation and annoyance to the inhabitants. Large varieties of fruits are raised successfully and with little care in this section, while the lands grow bountifully every description of vegetable common to the Middle and Southern States.

The third division embraces a distance of about four hundred miles in length, commencing with the eastern boundary of the Sabine River and extending west to the Rio Grande, and in width from the Gulf of Mexico an average of eighty miles. In this division much of the soil is an alluvial deposit, and a great portion of that section between the Sabine and San Jacinto Rivers is comparatively unproductive and unfit for agricultural purposes. Between the latter river and the San Antonio most of the soil is of the best quality, and is adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, rice, figs, &c., &c. From the San Antonio to the Rio Grande the soil is more diversified and better supplied with water, and, all things considered, except timber, is more valuable than any other portion of the country bordering on the Gulf. I learn that this section of land, however, is far less healthy than any other I have named. Timber is quite scarce, and water is said to be impure, while chills and fever are common. In immediate proximity to the sea, this is not the case to such a great extent, owing to the delightful breezes which are wafted inland from the Gulf. Fish and oysters abound in the bays and mouths of rivers all along the coast. I would advise persons wishing to emigrate to steer clear of a belt of land from the La Bacca and Gaudaloupe rivers to the Rio Grande, a distance of about two hundred miles. The soil is fertile, but there is no wood or water, while nearly all of the animals known to the reptile kingdom regale their odious selves in this latitude undisturbed. Millions of snakes of all species, and of the most venomous character; the fiddler, a huge poisonous bug; scorpions and centipedes, both of which carry their weapons of death and destruction in their tails; lizzards of tremendous size and revolting shapes; the tarantula, whose bite is instant death; the Mexican hog, an ugly animal that fights like a wild cat; a sort of black bat, which is vicious if disturbed, and the horned frog, which is the most harmless of the batch, constitute a select circle of "pets" which infest this section. The centipede is a gay creature. You may kill him dead as dead can be, and resuscicate him by dousing him in whisky. I know that old John Barleycorn has been instrumental in causing the death of thousands of men, but did not know that he ever interposed in bringing to life a creature—be that creature even a reptile. Couldn't the ubiquitous John change his tactics, and reverse the order of things?

COTTON AND SUGAR.

The great Cotton and Sugar growing regions of Texas are situated upon the lower Brazos and lower Colorado. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of good sugar lands beside upon the bottoms of the two rivers just named, while cotton can be raised in almost any section of the State south and east of the Colorado Mountains. The soil in these bottoms is alluvial and easily tended, and in many instances exceeds in richness the Mississippi and Red River flats. In the Colorado valley, there is a large amount of land not subject to overflow, particularly favorable to to the cultivation of sugar. The same may be said of the Brazos bottoms, which are esteemed as some of the most valuable sugar sections in the State. After you cross these bottoms the country is by no means adapted for successfully producing sugar, or even cotton on an extensive scale.

Cotton for years to come will be the chief product of this State. It must be remembered that both the long and short staple can be raised here. On my way to this city from Victoria, a few weeks ago, I took supper at a ranche upon which were some fifteen or twenty acres of Sea Island cotton of last year's crop which had been unpicked. I asked the owner what kind of a crop he could raise, and he told me that if his negroes had not left him he could have got 600 pounds to the acre. As I said above, cotton may be raised almost everywhere in the State, but particularly upon the river bottoms.

CEREALS, &C.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, millet, every description of vegetable, and nearly every variety of Northern and tropical fruits may be raised here in great abundance. With the exception of the district known as the sugar and cotton-growing sections, wheat and corn can be produced in any part of the State. In these sections corn grows very well, and small grain can be raised in sufficient quantities to supply domestic wants. But the choice region of the cereals is north of 32 degrees. Both soil and climate is peculiarly adapted to them; the soil of the prairie counties being a deep black, based upon a calcareous formation. The prairie farmer generally clears as much land as he can cultivate with improved machinery, and puts it in order early in the fall and sows his small grain. His time he then has to devote to other crops until harvest, often making half a crop of cotton to a full one of wheat. The great wheat and corn counties are Hunt, Ellis, Tanant, Kaufman, Collin, Fannin and Hill, while many of the prairie counties south of Red River are great producers of wheat and corn.

I suppose it is well known that most of the tropical fruits do well in some sections of the State, although Texas oranges are of little account. Peaches do best of Northern fruit, while figs and grapes grow in great profusion. The Pecan nut grows on all the rolling prairies. Besides these, are every species of game in every portion of the State, such as bear, deer, wild turkeys, geese, and such like, too numerous to mention.

CATTLE AND SHEEP RAISING.

Few people are aware to what extent the raising of cattle is carried to in this State. Only let a man get started in this business, and he is sure to make money, as the cattle take care of themselves. Thousands of men in the business, after purchasing their ranches, have doubled their capital every four years, whether their stock be numerous or not. An industrious man can make more at raising cattle in Western Texas than any cotton planter in the South, with the same amount of capital. On the San Saba, particularly, the grass is very fine, and is admirably adapted to grazing; and by judiciously locating a ranch, and with unremitting personal attention, there is scarcely any season, I have been informed, that a grazier will not make more than the planter, while, as a general thing, he will make a great deal more in proportion to capital invested. It must be remembered that for ranching the western part of the State is the best.

Sheep-raising is also carried on to a great extent, and is one of the most profitable occupations that a prudent and careful farmer can engage in. The description of sheep best calculated for this climate is the Merino stock, which can be improved by judicious crossing with the native Mexican sheep, which constitutes the greater part of the stock which I have seen. Sheep can be raised almost anywhere in the State; but the mountainous districts are said to be the best adapted to sheep-raising. Ranches of 160 acres, of good location, can be bought for $400 on time. But a man who wanted to go into sheep-raising handsomely should not come out here with less than $10,000.

TIMBER.

There are, of course, millions of acres of forest lands in this State, producing all varieties of timber known, and a final supply utterly inexhaustible. But, as a general thing, these lands are not to be got at at present, on account of the lack and expense of transportation. A vast amount of the timber used for ordinary purposes comes from Florida and Alabama, while the ties of the Galveston, Henderson and Houston Railroad were brought from the State of Maine, for the reason that they could be prepared and transported at a much less cost than they could be brought from the forests by the Mexicans, who have a monopoly of wagon transportation. This very road, however, is destined to penetrate great lumber tracts, when all heavy importations of timber will cease. The country above the mountains, which is diversified with forest groves and immense stretches of prairie lands, is nearly equally divided. The groves produce all the varieties of oak, hickory, black walnut, sugar tree, wild cherry, mulberry and ash, while the sycamore lines the waters, and the pine covers the ridges and precipices along the numerous brooks. Eastern Texas, in many places, is very heavily timbered, embracing every description common to the Southern States, and a much larger portion of live oak and magnolia than is elsewhere to be found. After crossing the San Jacinto River for the West, the large prairies commence with here and there a cluster of pecan, ash, wild peach, elms and pines, and when nearing the Brazos the pine forests disappear, and their place is supplied with great quantities of live oak.

TEXAS RAILROADS.

The system of internal improvements in progress of construction at the time of the beginning of the late war, and which were brought to a stand-still thereby, were as follows, and I will briefly sketch their present condition and prospects:

First—The "Houston and Texas Central Railroad," beginning at Houston, and extending in a northerly direction to the town of Preston, on Red River, in the County of Grayson, a distance of about 430 miles. This road is finished and in running order and in daily operation from Houston to Millican, in Brazos County, a distance of 80 miles. The line of this road passes through the valleys of the Brazos and Trinity Rivers, a vast and fertile cotton-producing country, and also opens up the great wheat and other cereal-growing regions of Northern and Central Texas. This road is intended to ultimately connect at the northern boundary of the State with the projecting railroads being constructed in Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory, thus giving railway connection between the Great Northwest and the Gulf of Mexico, and also with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Second—The Buffalo, Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad, beginning on the Buffalo Bayou, near the City of Houston, and extending west to the valley of the Colorado River, thence northwesterly up said valley to Austin, the capital of the State, a distance of about 185 miles. The road is now finished and in daily operation from Houston to Columbus, on the Colorado River, 85 miles, and in progress toward Austin.

This road will open up for cultivation and settlement a large region of country noted for the salubrity of its climate, fertility of its soil and vast herds and flocks of horses, mules, horned cattle and sheep, and its mineral resources and natural water power for manufacturing purposes.

Third—The Columbus, San Antonio and Rio Grande Railroad, extending from the Town of Columbus on the Colorado, *viâ* Gonzales on the River Guadaloupe to San Antonio, and thence to the Rio Grande. The distance from Columbus to San Antonio being 120 miles, making the total distance from Houston to San Antonio 200 miles, through one of the best grazing and agricultural portions of this Empire State, and will develop a large trade from Mexico that is now diverted from Texas and New-Orleans from want of means of transportation.

Fourth—The "Washington County Railroad," beginning at Hempstead, on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, 50 miles from Houston; it is located to Austin, a distance of 110 miles, making the total distance from Austin to Houston by this route 160 miles. This road has 21 miles finished and in daily operation—and progressing; it passes through a rich cotton and grain-producing district, where white labor can be used to great advantage.

Fifth—The "Houston Tap and Brazonia Railroad," beginning at Houston, and extending south and southwest, *viâ* Columbia, on the Brazos River; thence to Wharton, on the lower Colorado River, a distance of 90 miles; 50 miles of this road is finished and in working order; it passes through the richest alluvial region of Texas; products, cotton and sugar.

Sixth—The "Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway," finished and in daily operation from Galveston to Houston, 52 miles, and projected thence to Henderson, in Rusk County, making a total length of about 220 miles. This road will run through the fertile valleys of the San Jacinto, Trinity, Neches and Angeline rivers, a rich cotton, grain and stock producing country, opening up a very extensive section of the State for settlement and giving transportation for its products directly to the seaboard or to New-Orleans.

Seventh—The "Houston, Trinity and Tyler Railroad," beginning at Houston, and projected to Tyler, in Smith County, a distance, almost due north, of about two hundred and ten miles. This Company are at work in construction, and have on hand the rails, fastenings and construction machinery for their first section of twenty-five miles. This road will connect with the great Southern Pacific Railroad.

Eighth—The "Trinity Valley Railroad," beginning at Liberty on the Trinity River, and running almost due north to Palestine, in Anderson County, a distance of about 140 miles. This Company is organized, and recommence construction in a short time. This road passes its whole length parallel with the Trinity River, and opens up an extensive agricultural, lumber and mineral region of Texas.

Ninth—The "Eastern Texas Railroad," beginning at Sabine Pass on the Gulf of Mexico, and running north to Nacogdoches, in Nacogdoches County, a distance of about one hundred and seventy-five miles. This Company have thirty miles of road completed, from Sabine Pass to Beaumont, where it connects with the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad.

This road, when finished, will develop the richest and most productive mineral regions in the South; also, timber and the products of the soil. It runs through a hilly and broken country, with evidences of coal and iron.

Tenth—The great Texas and New-Orleans Railroad, beginning at Houston, and thence almost due east to New-Iberia, in Louisiana, a distance of two hundred and twenty-five miles, where it connects with the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, making a continuous line of same gauge railway from Houston to New-Orleans—a total distance of three hundred and forty-nine miles. This road is now finished and in working order from Houston to the Sabine River—a distance of one hundred and eight miles; thence to New-Iberia, one hundred and seventeen miles, is in process of construction. All the foregoing roads connect with and act as feeders to this main trunk road—seven of them at Houston and two east of that point, one at Liberty and one at Beaumont. This road will be the great channel of transportation to and from Texas as soon as opened through, and will be one of the best paying railways in America. By means of this route all parts of Texas will have direct communication with all parts of the Eastern, Western and Southern States, and will be the great channel by which thousands of emigrants will pour into Texas.

Eleventh—The Southern Pacific Railroad, beginning at the State line east of Marshall, Texas, thence west to El Paso, on the Upper Rio Grande, a distance of over 600 miles. This road has 30 miles of road finished and in operation daily, and progressing.

Twelfth—The San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad. This road begins at La Vaca, on Matagorda Bay, and runs thence to San Antonio, a distance of 140 miles, up the rich and salubrious valleys of the Gaudaloupe and San Antonio Rivers, unsurpassed by any country of the same extent in its natural beauty, fertility of soil, and healthfulness. This road is finished and in working order from La Vaca to Victoria, a distance of 30 miles; work progressing on balance.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Robbers in a Lady's Bed-room—A Brave Woman.—The Dayton *Journal* says that a married lady of that city went last week to Springfield, Ohio, to visit a sister, the wife of a jeweler. On last Wednesday night she was awakened, about midnight, by some one fingering about her neck. In the moment of sleep-waking she fancied that it was her sister, who slept in the adjoining room, and she reached out her army playfully to take hold of her hair, when she was frightened by feeling the short locks of a man! The same instant a hand was placed upon her throat, so that she could not speak; but by a desperate effort she released her throat and screamed for help. This scream awakened her brother-in-law, who moved to go over and see what was the matter; but on his wife remarking that her sister was subject to nightmare and screamed in her sleep, he desisted. The unfortunate lady was nearly being choked by the villain, and by almost superhuman effort she again relieved her throat from his grasp, so that she was enabled to cry for help; and her brother-in-law then sprang out of bed, and just succeeded in getting near the door to his room when he saw one man going out of the window and another out of the door. The lady was game to the last, and by her presence of mind and desperate resistance, prevented the villain from strangling her to death. Her throat was considerably lacerated by her efforts to tear loose the grasp of the robber. The brother-in-law had that evening brought home a quantity of valuable jewelry, and it was that which had doubtless induced the visit of the robbers. The lady became so nervous that she could not remain longer, and returned to Dayton.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE BIRTH AND INFANCY OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE.—By Louis Figuier. Containing twenty-five ideal landscapes of the Ancient World, and 208 figures of animals, plants, and other fossil remains and restorations. Translated from the fourth French edition. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1866.

It would be well worth while to have an accurate and trustworthy history of the antediluvian world, from its gaseous birth in space, through its rotations—its processes of assimilation—its Plutonian periods—its glacial epochs—its terms of aqueous, ferniferous, reptilian, and mammiferous life—to the time when humanity began, only 6,000 years ago. Although there are no materials for such a history, monuments exist by which science has been enabled to mark with surprising probability and accuracy the stages of the creative drama; forming a picture in outline, as it were, against infinite space, which, by reason of its very distance, resolves its lines into an apparent juxtaposition sufficient for comprehension.

M. Figuier, in the work before us, has attempted something like this quite successfully. He has grouped the results of geological investigation in a historical and descriptive form, evincing, in the discussion of rival theories, a good degree of discrimination and ingenuity. The attempt to combine scientific accuracy and completeness, with a popular style, has rarely been made more happily. It would be unjust to the author, however, not to add that his work is entitled to a higher rank than even the best of those dubious books, which "combine amusement and instruction." M. Figuier makes no profession of this object. Although his work does not contain catalogues of the thousands of species of shells, plants and microscopic animalculæ which geologists have discovered, it gives complete tables of the formations of the different periods, in their order, and of the more important reptiles, animals and birds, with the prominent and discriminated botanical discoveries. Scientifically, therefore, the work is as complete as could be desired, except, perhaps, in the meagreness of its references to this country; while, for its peculiar feature of graphic and perspicuous delineation, it is unique and broadly valuable. The writer seems but little informed as to the geological features of America, which is to be regretted. He makes no reference to our almost boundless alluvial deposits, or to our primitive eruptive monuments; while he dismisses our coal fields, which surpass those of all the known world beside, in the ratio of 30 to 1, with scarcely more than a reference to the fact. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which could contain within its explored area all other caves known, is not even mentioned—an omission like leaving out the Himalaya Mountains from a geography of the world. The style is good—not diffuse, nor particularly Frenchy; and comprises as few exclamation points as any enthusiastic author, capable of popular writing, could be expected to use—certainly not more than Hugh Miller was wont to indulge in his admirable works. The translation is so good, that we suspect that it is an improvement upon the original—especially remarking that the translator is so free as to speak of England always as "our own country," or "our own islands." With the exception of a few French idioms, occurring mainly in the earlier pages, the reader would not often suppose he had a translation in hand. We notice a few grammatical errors, the result, probably, of carelessness, the worst of which occurs on page 245—"Trees of our native land we salute thee with joy!"

A more important criticism might be made upon the author's psychological notions. He asserts, somewhat rashly, that certain animals (p. 417) "undoubtedly think, reason, deliberate with themselves, and act in virtue of a decision maturely weighed;" and proceeds to remark that to "define exactly the human being, it is necessary to characterize the nature and extent of his intelligence." As a general proposition, the latter statement will not be denied, nor indeed the further assertion that the "faculty, special to the human race, is *abstraction*." Although reason is a better word, reason is what is meant probably—on so hackneyed a subject as metaphysics, M. Figuier must show himself capable of a new term—and the general propoitions is still admissible. But it would not have required a profound exercise of this abstractive faculty to have convinced the writer that when he attributes the power of reasoning and deliberating to animals, he gives them all the mental quality of human beings, having no difference except in degree. He probably does not intend this concession, for he disavows the development theory of the materialists, but evidently has not considered that the only escape from their conclusions lies in the grand metaphysical distinction between the understanding and the reason—the instinctive intelligence and the will. This misconception (as we conceive it) of M. Figuier occurs in the modest and truly eloquent epilogue of the volume, in which he suggests the possibility of a further progression of races upon the globe, but leaves the question, with Pliny, *latet in majestate naturæ*, or "to speak more in the spirit of Christian philosophy, in the thoughts of the Almighty Creator of the world, who also formed the universe."

The same confusion of metaphysical ideas seems to prevail, too, in the superfluous "thesis" which precedes the work, and which expresses the author's views upon the education of children. He seems to have as crude notions of the "imaginative faculty" as of the reason; and opines that it is a loose, unbridled element of the human mind—a kind of wild colt in the mental organism, which is especially to be held in with bit and bridle. He makes it "the integral part of intelligence," indeed—a phrase not particularly objectionable; but proceeds, with the metaphysical inconsistency already noticed, to insist that the "intelligence"—whatever he may mean by that—must be "*supplied* with exact and rigorous *notions*," so that this "integral part" may not run away with it. It is as if one, having a spirited span of horses, instead of availing himself of their speed and strength, should, in distrust of his powers of control, load the wain to which they were harnessed with a burden that they could only move inch by inch. M. Figuier would therefore rigorously banish all fairy or nursery tales; all fables "of Æsop and Fontaine;" all stories of Cinderella and Aladdin; all tricks "of Houdin and Anderson"—everything, in a word, of what he calls a "purely imaginative character;" and would make natural history the first and only study of the young, as soon as they have learned to read. His own experience seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate; for he states that his infantile education was in the heathen mythology, and that it took him long to recover from the confusion created in his mind by the belief that Deucalion made man by throwing stones over his shoulder; that Jupiter's head burst open to give birth to Minerva; that Venus was born one fine morning of the sea foam; and that nothing stopped Saturn devouring his own children but cracking his teeth one day on a substituted stone. M. Figuier talks a good deal about the Creator, and seems to have a truly devout mind;—one asks, with surprise, whether he never heard of a system of education which, while indulging the irrepressible "imaginative faculty" of children, which is nothing less than the spirit and essence of the reason itself, fixes the opening mind upon God, by the knowledge of His word as well as His works, and thus finds the true balance between the mind and its co-habitant in the flesh? It is too late in the day to revive the old notion of beginning education in the middle and forcing children to think as men think. We have learned to follow Nature, not to force her. The result of M. Figuier's system would be a shivering pantheism.

But our author builds better than he knows. He must have his theory, which, as already hinted, is superfluous. Drop it out, and his book remains a noble and useful production—not calculated, indeed, for very young children, but a means of opening the great discoveries of geology to intelligent persons of all ages. His metaphysical errors are those common to careful students of natural science. The turn of mind which loves detailed observations in the sphere of sense, is almost never fitted for abstract thought. Religiously, too, our author is much above his theories. He is a devout believer both in the God of Nature and Revelation, and has been so fortunate as to find the latter in the former, and to acknowledge both as one.

We must not forget to recognize the care of the author in providing an efficient index—a duty too often neglected or superficially performed; also, his judicious exactness in giving etymologies of scientific terms—a valuable feature. The plates and especially the figures, are indispensably illustrative, too, and are finely reproduced in electrotype by the American publisher.

After some general and introductory considerations upon fossils; the incandescent theory, (which the author fully adopts,) and the modifications of the earth's surface by its own motion and the movements of the molten material within it, M. Figuier proceeds to describe the primitive epoch. Interesting statements and calculations are given in support of the gaseous or nebulous theory of the earth's formation, showing that at the inconceivable heat of 195,000 degrees centigrade, which is received as the mean temperature of the interior of the earth, the planet could have been at the first only a vast puff of vapor, eighteen hundred times as large as its present bulk. Among the agencies which would operate in its condensation, its passage in its great circuit through the frigid planetary intervals, where, according to La Place, the temperature cannot be less than 100 degrees below zero, must by no means be forgotten. This would by degrees form the crust of the earth, which now, by some thirty miles only of thickness, holds us out of the incandescent horrors below. At the same time, the molten mass, operated upon by the attraction of the sun and moon—as it still is, though now so much pent that it only issues volcanically in its throes—would rush up in great waves when the crust was thinner, not only forming those wedges of primitive granite which erect themselves in our White Mountains and elsewhere, but many of those irregular stratifications which make the sections of rocky deposits like a huge agate for a Titan's ornament. These "eruptive rocks" are called "Plutonic" and "Volcanic"—the former including the granites and the kindred compact rocks formed far below the surface, and cooled under great pressure; and the latter including trachytes, basalts and lavas, which are of looser texture, and have cooled nearer the surface. There are about 300 volcanoes, more or less active, in the world—a number which, when we think of what they serve to vent, no one will be disposed to grudge, however wide a berth he may give them. This primary period is undoubtedly that designated in Genesis as the "First Day," when "darkness was upon the face of the deep."

The next great epoch is the "Transition," when light began to pierce through the deep mists of the exhaling and condensing atmosphere, and the mollusks and primitive vegetation came to life. This epoch is divided into four periods—the Silurian, (lower and upper,) the Devonian, the Carboniferous and the Permian. The sea still covered most of the earth in the Silurian period—isolated projections, only, beginning to gather round them the accumulations which slowly formed the land divisions of the present time. Shallow and extended seas, under which reefs and rocks were rising, a dim light above, and the simplest forms of vegetable and crustaceous life, characterized this period. In the Devonian (or old red sandstone) period, all things had perceptibly advanced. The primitive Tribolites, with their four hundred faced eyes, of whose remains whole quarries were formed, had given way to more perfectly articulated creatures. Vertebrated life, as represented by a considerable variety of fishes, also appeared. There had been as yet, no forests, but now they began to show themselves, first in the shape of gigantic ferns, then of Asparagus trees, from forty to ninety feet in height, thus introducing the marvelous carboniferous era, which is divided into two subperiods, those of the carboniferous limestone and of the coal measures. These periods were of unknown and incalculable length. It is estimated that 122,400 years would be required to form only sixty feet of coal. The astounding character of these calculations appears, when we remember that the coal measures in Wales are 12,000 feet by actual trial. The characteristics of this period of wonderful provision against the latter ages, were excessive heat and humidity, and an equal and high temperature over all the world. Owing to the inward heat, there was no perceptible climatic difference between the poles and the equator. Vegetation grew with a rankness and rapidity that baffle conception; but there were as yet no birds, no mammifers, no saurians. One or two muddy reptiles of small size appear, the principal of which is the *Archegosaurus minor*, a queer thing, whose head looks like a pointed shovel. The Permian period was similar in its characteristics, but progressive, a few vegetable and animal species being added, among the latter of which, we note the spiny *Productus horridus*, a night-mare abortion of slimy fertility. This general epoch, unquestionably corresponds to that "Second Day," in which God said, "Let there be light"—the influence of the sun being gradually admitted through the reluctantly subsiding elemental conflicts of—it may be—millions of years. The divisions of the Mosaic record, it should be remembered, however, are more comprehensive and general than those of science.

Now comes the secondary epoch, divided by geologists into the Triasic, the Jurassic and the Cretaceous periods. This epoch introduces forest trees, reptiles of appalling size, form and strength, and crustaceans in such numbers that the greater part of the earth's surface is covered with them, and much of its substance composed of their calcareous remains. The salt and chalk rocks were formed—the latter being entirely composed of minute crustaceans, as the analysis of any bit of chalk powder under the microscope indicates. The scondary epoch is the most marvelous of the chapters of Creation. Here are those great saurians, the Nothosaurus, the Ichthyosaurus, the terrible Pleiosaurus and the horrible bat-like Pterodactylus, to see only whose bones chills the blood. It was an epoch of ferocious terror. These creatures are found, in fossil, with the remains of their own species, as well as of others, within them, as they were overtaken in acts of carnage. Their conflicts, in the midst of the convulsions of nature, must have been fearful—suggestive to theologians, too, and tending to increase the difficulties of the question of the origin of evil. "When we discover," says Dr. Buckland, "in the body of an Ichthyosaurus the food which it has ingulphed an instant before its death, when the intervals between its sides present themselves still filled with the remains of fishes which it had swallowed some ten thousand years ago, or a time even twice as great, all these immense intervals vanish, time disappears, and we find ourselves, so to speak, thrown into immediate contact with events which took place in epochs immeasurably distant, as if we occupied ourselves with the affairs of the previous day." "Of the Pterodactylus, half vampire, half woodcock, with crocodile's teeth along its tapering bill, and scale-armor over its lizard-like body," the same writer says: "Qualified, like Milton's fiend, for all services and all elements, the creature was a fit companion for the kindred reptiles that swarmed in the seas, or crawled on the shores of a turbulent planet." Plesiosaurii and Ichthyosaurii, from fifteen to fifty feet in length, filled the seas. Innumerable ammonites floated on the surface of the waters, (the nautilii of those days,) some of them two or three feet in diameter. Turtles and crocodiles of marvelous size crawled about the shores. The pressure of the atmosphere was diminished; the earth was less hot; something like climate was establishing itself. Vegetation increased in forest forms; the palms and other trees appeared; and at last, in the Upper Oolite division of the Jurassic period, the first Bird was discovered—the famous "Bird of Solenhofen," the feet and feathers of which were found in the lithographic quarries of that name. A few other birds appeared in the latter part of this epoch, in the Cretaceous Period, so-called, because the rocks deposited by the sea, during its process, are almost entirely composed of carbonate of lime from the remains of shell-fish. In this period, the great terrestial Saurians, the Iguanodon, and Megalosaurus appeared, preparing the way in the uniformly progressive processes of nature for the gigantic mammifers which were next to "grace the swelling scene."

The Tertiary Epoch follows, with its mighty Pachyderms. We observe the course of nature. In the Primitive Epoch, chaos, convulsion, darkness; in the Transition, ferns, fishes, shells; in the Secondary, great succulents, trees, reptiles; now, in the Tertiary, the whole earth blooms like paradise, and the Mammifera rule supreme—not few, nor small, but in countless numbers, and of great size. Of the Saurians and other reptiles we have only fossil remains; but of the Mammifers, by strange Providence, some have come down almost to our own times, preserved in Siberian ice, in the skin and sinews which they had in life. The theme cramps our space, yet how difficult to glance at such a subject. Every period requires an ample review. We have three divisions of the Tertiary Epoch—the Eocene, Miocene and Pliocene—indicating merely, by their etymology, that they are more or less remote from the Beginning and from the Present. There were plants in these periods which are still represented on the earth; the horse appeared, too—though, singularly, smaller than ours; and the mammoth, represented by the diminutive elephant of our times. We shall not fail to remark that the mammifers, trees and flowers, now only found within the tropics, flourished in these periods, in the northern parts, showing surprising differences of temperature between those days and ours. A great variety of these large-framed peaceful mammifers, which fed upon the antediluvian forests, have been discovered. Of these, the Palaeotherium magnum, constructed from many fossils by Cuvier; the Xiphodon gracilis, for which we are indebted to the same naturalist; the Dinotherium; the Mastodon giganteus, found in this country in fragments in 1705, but fully collected and erected in 1801 by Mr. Peale, and the Sivatherium, or four-horned stag, about as large as a modern elephant, are among the more important. One tooth of a Mastodon has been found, weighing 17 pounds. It is probable that at the close of the Pliocene Period the great landed divisions of the world—Europe and Asia, especially—had gained very nearly their present outline.

The Quarternary Epoch is distinguished by a series of European deluges; by the Glacial Period, and by the appearance of man, and the subsequent Asiatic deluge. It is divided by Lyell, and other geologists, into the Post Pliocene, and Recent, or Upper Pliocene periods. It is the era of the Mammoth (Elephas primogenius) whose skeleton stands for wonder in the St. Petersburgh Museum, rescued from Siberian ice; of the Spelaean bear, tiger and hyena; of the colossal edentata—the Megatherium, which burrowed in the earth with limbs that could rip up the roots of great trees like thread, and the Megylonyx and Mylodon—all of America. But we must pass to the deluges, of which there were two before the Asiatic, distinctly marked by the *deluvium*, which appears north of the 40th and 50th parallels in America and Europe, and in the corresponding Southern hemisphere, but is entirely absent from the equatorial regions. This consists of sand and clay, mingled with fragments of rock, angular and rounded. The greater and lesser bolders, and the solitary erratic blocks—some of great size—scattered through these regions, with the marks of glacial and other abrasion, furnish the proofs upon which geologists rely. These deluges were the results of great convulsions. The first occurred in the north of Europe, and was supposed to have been caused by the upheaval of the mountains of Norway. The second was occasioned by the rising of the Alps, and inundated the valleys of France, Germany and Italy. A great destruction of organic life must have ensued, but the devastation was nothing to what followed. There came a reign of snow and ice, the cause of which has baffled conjecture and investigation, but which seems to have denuded Europe, and probably all the corresponding belt of the world, with the region north to the poles, equally of vegetable and animal life. Some species escaped, by roots, seeds or individuals fortunately near regions of milder temperature; but the great bulk perished. The curious will find the theories which have been broached as to the cause of the glacial period in Mr. Figuier's volume, especially that of Adhemar, who attributes it to the changes of gravity occasioned by the progress of what is called, astronomically, "the great year"—a duration variously estimated at 21,000 to 28,000 solar years. The Asiatic deluge, of which we have an account from the Theistic side in our sacred books, and which is now generally acknowledged to have been local rather than universal in its scope, is supposed to have been occasioned by the upheaval of a part of the long chain of mountains which diverges from the Caucasus. Mount Aararat, on which the ark rested, is itself the monument of this convulsion.

But we must pause. The question proposes itself, irresistibly, as we stand at the present culmination of eons—what next? With but thirty miles of precarious crust between us and the internal fires, the approach to which is attested by a uniform increase of temperature of a degree for every sixty feet we penetrate; with the atmospheric and volcanic changes which are continually working their recondite results; with the progress of the "great year," upon the winter of which we entered in the year 1248 B. C., and which will culminate in about 7,400 years more, when the centre of gravity will be again changed—what are we to look for? If M. Adhemar is right, when that cycle is fulfilled another and more fearful cataclysm will ensue. Our pole will keep getting colder, ice will be heaped on snow and snow on ice, incalculably, until the Southern waters, reaching the point of inundation from the accumulated meltings of the North will rush up, obedient to attraction, and overwhelming all our fields, forests and cities, give great Southern continents, possibly to a new and nobler race of beings, which shall find in our fossilized monuments cause of more wonder than we have had over Ichthysaurus and Mastodon. It looks likely enough. We complain of the shortness of life, but in the possibilities which attend an existence of ages on earth, who could not find cause of gratitude in the day that is "as a hand's breadth."

THE GOOD SHIP SHOOTING STAR.

From All the Year Round.

I.

"Captain Ritson, allow me to introduce to you Mr. Pennant, your new purser. Mr. Pennant, pray take a chair, while I have a little talk on business with Captain Ritson.

Mr. Blizzard, of the firm of David & Blizzard, No. 72 Limehouse-street, Liverpool, continued: "Captain Ritson, we want to make this first trip of the *Shooting Star* an auspicious trip; we want to have our vessel the first into Quebec this year. We save the dues; for they always return the dues to the first vessel that arrives from England; but it is not so much for the sake of the value of the dues, as the *eclat* of the thing we want. Our trade with Canada is large, and we want to get our name up. We do not, of course, want you to run into any danger. No, that is by no means the wish of the firm; but we wish you to skirt the ice and run in on the very first opening. You will get off Labrador just in time for the frost to have thawed, and, with care, there need be no risk whatever."

Mr. Blizzard said all this leaning against his railed desk, and nestled in among the files of invoices and bills of lading. He was a hearty, fresh-colored, portly man, very neat in his dress, and remarkable for a white waistcoat, that seemed as white and stainless as enamel. He played with his watch-chain as he spoke, and eyed the captain, the purser, and the first mate, who sat in an uncomfortable half-circle. With his well-polished boots planted on the immovable rock of a large capital, Mr. Blizzard seemed to look boldly seaward metaphorically, and consider wrecks and such casualties as mere well-devised fictions.

Captain Ritson was a big North-countryman with a broad acreage of chest, clear gray eyes and large red hands; a sturdy, honest, self-reliant man, without a fear in the world. The mate, Mr. Cardew, by no means so pleasant to look on, being a little spare, thin-legged, cadaverous person, with yellowish eyes, sat in sullen subserviency on the very edge of his chair just behind the captain. The purser, a brisk, cheery stout young fellow, sat deprecatingly (as if he thought he ought to stand) a trifle further back still.

"Right it is, Mister Blizzard," said the captain, buttoning his pilot coat across his chest as if preparing for an immediate gale, and about to order everything to be battened down. "Right it is, and a better wessel than the *Shooting Star* I don't hope to see. She's sound, Mr. Blizzard, I do believe, from main truck to keel; sound, if I may use the expression, as a pious man's conscience. The only thing that wexes me, howsomever, is that having been sent for to my native place, down Allonby way, on very sad business." [Here the Captain held up sorrowfully an enormous hat covered with black crape.] "I couldn't see to the lading of this 'ere wessel as I generally like to do with wessels I am called upon to command."

"That is of no consequence at all, Capt. Ritson," said Mr. Blizzard, pouring out three glasses of sherry all in a row from a decanter on an inky mantelpiece near him. "I have been away at Manchester, and my partner, Mr. David, has been very ill with a touch of pleurisy, but our first mate here, Mr. Cardew, has seen to it all."

The mate nodded assent.

"And the cargo is——?"

"Agricultural implements, machinery and cloth goods."

Mr. Blizzard referred to a ledger for this information, as he spoke, as if he scarcely knew, in his multiplicity of business, whether the *Shooting Star* might not be laden with frankincense, pearls, gold-dust and poll-parrots—but he would see.

Having ascertained the fact, Mr. Blizzard carefully replaced the ledger, and, turning his back on his company, poked the fire and consulted a large sheet almanac over the mantelpiece, as a sign the interview was over.

"We sail to-morrow morning, Sunday," said Capt. Ritson, who was a Wesleyan, to the purser, as they left the office of Messrs. David & Blizzard; "I likes to hear the blessed Sabbath bells calling to one another as I go out of the Mersey, and the men like it; and, what's more, it's lucky. It's like the land taking leave of us, as I always say, giving a sort of blessing on the ship; at least, I'm a plain man, and that's how I take it. It's the day I always start, Sunday is."

The purser expressed his hope that he should succeed in doing his duty, and pleasing the Captain and all his employers.

"Oh, you'll do, young man, I can see; don't you be afraid. Won't he, Mr. Cardew? Clear, straightforward eyes, and all aboveboard."

Mr. Cardew thought he would do, but he did not look on the purser at all. His mind was running on very different things.

II.

"Joe," said the purser's wife, when Pennant returned to his little cottage at Birkenhead, and announced his new appointment, "I don't know how it is, but I've got a strong presentiment, and I wish you wouldn't go in this ship. I never did like ships with those sort of names. The best run you ever made was in the Jane Parker, and the worst one in the Morning Star. Stick to the plain names. Besides, it's too early in the season. Now, do oblige me, Joe, and give it up. Stay for a fortnight later; get an Australian ship. It's too early for Canada. It is, indeed. Mrs. Thompson says so."

"Jenny, my love, you're a silly little woman. A pretty sailor's wife you make! Come, pack up my kit, for I'm going, that is the long and the short of it. Nonsense about sentiments. And who is Mrs. Thompson, I should like to know? Who wants her poking her nose here? Why did she drive her husband away with her nagging, and temper and botheration? Tell her to mind her own business. Pretty thing, indeed! Come, dear, no nonsense; pack up my kit."

"But Joe, dear, there was your photograph fell off the nail on Tuesday—that night I saw a shooting star fall close to the docks, and it wasn't sent for nothing. Don't go, Joe; don't go."

"Go I must Jenny dear, and go I shall, so don't make it painful, there's a good little woman. Come, I'll go up with you now, and kiss George and Lizzy. I wont wake them; then we'll go and look up the shirts and things for the chest. Keep a good heart; you know I shall soon be back. I've got a nice captain, and a smart first mate."

III.

"Why, Capt. Thompson, who ever thought to find you here, and only Quartermaster?" said the Purser, as he stood at the gangway of the *Shooting Star*, watching the fresh provisions brought in. "Well, I am sorry to see you so reduced, Sir, I am indeed. How was it?"

The quartermaster drew him on one side with a rueful look. He was a purple, jolly, sottish-looking man, with swollen features.

"It was the grog, Joe, as did it—all the infernal grog," he said. "I lost my last ship, the *Red Star*, and then everything went wrong; but I've struck off drinking now, Joe; I wasn't fit to have a ship—that's about it—lost myself, too, Joe; and here I am with my hands in the tar-bucket again, trying to do my dooty in that station of life, as the Catechism used to say."

"And how do you like our captain and crew, Sir?" Pennant said, under his breath.

"Captain's as good a man as ever trod in shoe leather—upright man, though he will have the work done, but the crew ain't much, between ourselves. Four of them first-class, the rest loafers and skulkers, wanting to emigrate, picked up on the quays, half thieves, half deserters, not worth their salt. They'll all run when they get to Quebec. Then there's the first mate, he's a nice nigger-driver, he is—bound for a bad port, I think. I wouldn't trust him with a ship, that's all I can say, unless it was a pirate ship, that he might get on with, but he is smooth enough before the captain—he takes care of that—curse him."

Just at that moment there came a shrill voice screaming curses from the shore.

"Look alive, you skulkers there," it cried—it was the mate's voice—"or I'll let you know. We shan't be ready by Tuesday if you don't hurry. Not a drop of grog before the work's done, mind that. I'll have no infernal grumbling while I'm mate; and what are you doing there, quartermaster, idling? Mr. Purser, see at once if the stores are all in, and hand in the bills to me to give to Capt. Ritson."

The men, ragged, sullen fellows, worked harder, but cursed in an under breath.

The moment the captain came on board the mate's manner entirely altered. He crouched and whispered, and asked for orders, and spoke to the men with punctilious quietude.

Cardew had some strange hold over the Captain, as the purser soon discovered; some money matters; some threat, which he held over Ritson's head, about his father's farm in Cumberland; some power that the Captain dreaded, though he tried to appear cheerful, trusting, and indifferent. At first tyrannical to the men, Cardew had now begun to conciliate them in every way, especially when Captain Ritson was not on deck.

The purser was in his cabin, the twentieth day after the *Shooting Star* had started. He was head down at his accounts, and the luminous green shade over the lamp threw a golden light upon rows of figures and the red lines that divided them. He was working silently, honest, zealous fellow that he was, when a low tap came at the cabin door. He leaped off his seat and opened the door; it was old Thompson, the quartermaster, who shut it after him with a suspicious care.

"Well, Thompson," said the purser, looking up with an overworked and troubled expression, "what is it?"

The quartermaster sad down with a hand on either knee. "I tell you what it is, Mr. Pennant, between you and me there's mischief brewing."

"Thompson, you've been at the rum again," said the amazed purser, in a reproachful voice.

"No, Mr. Pennant, I haven't; no, I am sober as the day I was born. Never you mind how I learned what I am going to tell you. There was a time when no one dared to accuse Jack Thompson of eavesdropping, without getting an answer straight between the eyes, and quick, too; but now I'm a poor rascal no one cares for; only fit to mend old rope and patch sails, and I can stoop now to do things I should have been ashamed of once, even if I had done them, as I did this, for good."

There came at this moment a pert rap at the door, and Harrison, the ship's boy, thrust in his head.

"Well, what do you want?" said the purser, in his sharp honest way.

"If you please, Sir, there's an ice-fog coming on, and Mr. Cardew says the men are to have an extra glass of grog round as there will be extra watches."

"Did Capt. Ritson himself give the order?"

"No, Sir; Mr. Cardew. Captain's been up all night, and is gone to lie down."

"Tell Mr. Cardew, with my compliments, that the Captain told me yesterday never to serve out rum without his special orders."

"Yes, Sir." The boy left.

"Now, Mr. Quartermaster, let me know the worst. I think—I suspect—it is something about our first mate. This is going to be an unlucky voyage, I can see. Let me hear the worst, quick, that we may do something to stop the leak."

The quartermaster, a stolid man of Dutch temperament, and by no means to be hurried, proceeded as calmly as if he were spinning a yarn over the galley fire. "What I heard the first mate and the carpenter talk about only two hours ago was this. The ice-fog's come on, and the men (a bad lot in any weather, all but Davis and two or three more) are beginning to think we're running dangerously near the ice, and that we shall get nipped. The mate, when the Captain is away, encourages them in this idea, and the worst of them talk now, of forcing the Captain to steer more southward, so as to keep clear of the ice-packs off Labrador."

The purser started, and uttered an exclamation of surprise and indignation.

"Belay there, Mr. Pennant," said the quartermaster, forcing his sou'-wester firmer on his head to express hatred for the mate; "that was only the first entry in their log. Then they went on to propose sinking the ship, lashing down the Captain and those who would'nt join them, destroying all evidence, and taking to the boats as soon as there was a sight of land."

"But what for?"

"What for? Why for this. The first mate, as he let out, has had the lading of the vessel. Well, what did he do, with the help of some scoundrel friend of his, a shipping agent, but remove two-thirds of the machinery from the cases, unknown, of course, to Mr. Blizzard, and pile them up with old iron, unknown to the captain, who was away because his father was dying, and now they want to sink the vessel, and then to go home and sell the plunder. That's about the size of it."

"Come this moment and tell the Captain of this scoundrel," said the purser, leaping up and locking his desk resolutely.

"Now, avast heaving there, not just yet, Mr. Purser, by your leave; let the thing ripen a little; let me pick up what I can in the fo'ksal; they don't mind a poor beast like me."

"What's all this?" cried a shrill, spiteful voice, as the door was thrust violently open. "Where is this purser fellow? Who is it dares to disobey my orders? What do you mean, purser, by not serving out this rum? No skulking here. Thompson, go on deck, see all made taut for the night, and the fog-bell rigged, or we shall be run down in this cursed fog."

Thompson slunk out of the cabin.

The purser did not flinch; he took his cap quietly from its peg. "Mr. Cardew," he said, "I only obeyed the Captain's orders, and I shall continue to do so till you take command of the vessel. I'm going on deck for a smoke before I turn in. Good night, Sir."

The mate's eyes became all at once bloodshot and phosphorescent with a cruel light.

"I tell you what it is, Pennant," he said, "if I was your Captain, I'd maroon you on an iceberg before you were five hours older, and I'd let you know first, with a good bit of pickled rope, what it was to obey your superior officer."

"Good night, Sir; threatened men live long. And perhaps you will allow me to lock up my cabin? Thank you."

With this good-humored defiance the purser ran, laughing and singing, up the cabin stairs.

It was Sunday morning, and the ice-fog had lifted. The vessel had met with mere pancake ice, loose sheets thin as tinsel, but nothing more; the wind blew intensely cold as if from ice-fields of enormous size, but no bergs had been seen, and the captain, judging from the ship's reckoning, hoped still to make a swift and successful voyage, and to be the first to reach Quebec that season.

The men were mustered for prayers in the state cabin. It was a pleasant sight to see them file in, two and two, so trim, with their blue shirts turned back from their big brown necks, their jaunty knotted black silk neckerchiefs and their snowy white trousers; the petty officers in their best blue jackets, and all so decorous and disciplined as they took their prescribed seats.

Pleasant, too, it was to see the hardy Captain in that wild and remote sea so calmly and gravely reading the chapter from the Bible relating to Paul's voyage, with an unconscious, commanding-officer air. If the ship-boy dared to cough, that stern gray eye nailed him to his seat; if the boatswain shuffled his feet, there was a reproving pause between the verses; if even the spray broke over the hatchway, the Captain was down upon it.

The purser was the last to leave the cabin when the service was over. As he collected the Bibles, the Captain touched him on the shoulder.

"I want a word with you, Mr. Pennant," he said, sitting sorrowfully down at the table, with his hand on his telescope and his large prayer-book still open before him. "You are an honest, faithful fellow, and I want to ask you a simple question. Have you seen or heard anything lately that makes you think the first mate is playing double, and exciting the men to mutiny? Yes or no?"

"Yes, captain."

The captain did not lift his eyes from the table at this answer, but giving a slight half disdainful sigh, poured out a glass of water and drank it, then rose, shook the purser by the hand, and looked steadily in his face.

"Come up with me, purser, on deck," he said, "and we will settle this matter at once. Some one has been altering the vessel's course, I feel sure, since the morning. If it is the mate, I will put him in irons. If it cost me my right arm, I'll keep him in irons. I'm a fool not to have seen it all before. I was warned about that man in Liverpool."

When the captain stood upon the deck, the chill white ice-fog was again bearing down fast on the Shooting Star. It was bearing down with a spectral gloom that was depressing in a sea known to be still half blocked with ice-packs. A Sabbath calm reigned over the vessel. The men were lying down by the trim rope coils, some reading, some conversing; not a plank but was clean as a pink; not a bolt-head or brass but shone as well as anything could shine in that lurid light. The mate and carpenter were sitting near the wheel, looking at the advancing fog; at the entrance to the fo'ksal were some men stretched out half asleep.

The captain said not a word, but walked straight up to the man at the wheel, and looked at the compass.

"Why, you're steering south," he said, quietly, "and I told you nor-nor'-west an hour ago."

"I am steering as the first mate told me," said the fellow, sullenly. "I can't steer as every one wants me. If it was my way, I'd 'steer home.'"

The first mate, as the man said this, came up and took the wheel from him insolently, as if in defiance of the captain.

"Jackson's steering right," he said.

"Right you call it," said the captain, storming. "I'm a plain man, and I like plain dealing. Mr. Cardew, I've had enough of your lying tricks; let go the wheel, sir, and go to your cabin. Consider yourself under arrest for mutinous conduct. Purser, you are witness; take this man down."

Cardew still refused to let go the wheel. With the quickness of thought, the captain felled him with a blow; in a moment the deck seemed alive with shouting and leaping men. Five sailors threw themselves on the captain, three on the purser. The mutiny had broken out at last. A cruel yell rang from stem to stern. All who favored the captain were in a moment, with curses and cruel threats, overpowered and bound to the mast and rigging.

"Now, Captain Ritson," said Cardew, as he rose with a yellow face, down which the blood streamed, and advanced to where the captain stood bound and pale with rage, "you see I am stronger than you thought. If I chose, I could at once let you overboard with a rope and freeze you to death; could have you pelted with bottles, or put an end to in some other agreable way; but I shall spare you now, to pay you out better for that blow and other indignities. Last night you refused to join me in my sensible scheme for baffling the rascals who expose us to danger and then underpay us. Now I will not accept your partnership. Oh, you're a rash, violent man, though you are so pious; where's your Providence now? Come, my boys, leave these fools, and get out the wine; we'll have a spree to-night, for to-morrow we shall be on shore, and, perhaps, starting again for England. Come, get out this man's brandy. We'll have a night of it. It's cold enough for these fellows, ain't it? But it'll make them warm seeing us drinking."

That night, as the liquor went round, and the songs circulated among the mutineers to the doleful accompaniment of the monotonous and funeral fog-bell, the captain and seven friends lying bound against the frozen shrouds, the vapour lifted for a moment eastward and disclosed an aurora borealis, that lit up all the horizon with a majestic fan of crimson and phosphorescent light that darted upward its keen rays, and throbbed and quivered with almost supernatural splendor. The electric lustre lit the pale faces of the captain and his fellow-prisoners.

"Why, here are the merry dancers," said the first mate, now somewhat excited by drinking, as he walked up to the captain, and waved a smoking hot glass of grog before his face. "Why, I'll be hanged if they ain't the blessed angels dancing for joy because you and your brother saints will so soon join them. What do you think of Providence by this time, Ritson, eh?"

The mutineers put their glasses together, and laughed hideously at this.

"Just as I always did. God watches us at sea as well as by land," was the captain's calm reply. "I'd rather even now be bound here, than change my conscience with yours, Cardew. I'm a plain man, and I mean it when I say that it's no worse dying here than at home in a feather-bed. It is less hard to part with the world here."

"Oh, if you're satisfied, I am. Here, glasses round to drink to the Pious Captain. All his gang are here but that boy, that little devil Harrison; search for him everywhere, men; he mustn't be left; if he is in the hold, smoke him out with brimstone; never mind if he doesn't come out, he'll have his gruel if you keep the hatches well down."

"Ay, ay, sir," was the reply, with a brutal and disgusting laugh; and away the men went on their search, eager as boys for a rat-hunt.

An hour after, all but the watch to toll the fog-bell, the mutineers on board the *Shooting Star* were sunk into a drunken and wallowing sleep. That night, from time to time, Capt. Ritson kept his men's hearts up with cheerful words. The cold was hard to bear, but they survived it. When day broke, they all united in prayer that God would allow them to die soon and together. They had sunk into a torpid semi-sleep, when the sound of a gun through the fog, in the distance, aroused them. At the same moment, the loud taunting voice of the mate awoke the bound men to a sense of their misery and despair.

"Good morning, Capt. Ritson," said the mate. "Lord, lads, how chopfallen that smart fellow the purser is, and look at those A. B. sailors, who used to sneer at you, and call you skulkers, and loafers, and Liverpool dregs. How our fat friend the quartermaster must miss his grog; hard, isn't it? Capt. Ritson, it is my painful duty to inform you (lower the two boats there, quick men, and stave the third) that we are about to leave this ship, which will sink, as I am informed by my excellent friend the carpenter here, almost exactly three hours after our departure. A more pliant disposition, and a more graceful concession to those business arrangements in which I solicited your coöperation, would have led to very different results. Gentlemen, that gun is from a vessel lying off the ice-field which we are now skirting; that vessel will take us up. How about that blow now? We have money enough to pay for our passage. Farewell. Lower the boats there. Captain Ritson I have the honor of wishing you a pleasant voyage to heaven."

Captain Ritson made no answer till the boats were lowered. "God will avenge us, if it seemeth good to Him," was the only malediction he uttered. "Men, I thank God that I still trust in His mercy, and, worst come to the worst, I am ready to die."

"So am I," said the purser, "if I could only first look up and see that yellow rascal dangling at the yard arm."

"It's all up with us," said the quartermaster. "I only wish the black villains had given us one noggin round before they left."

An hour passed, the last sound of the receding boats had died away. The sailors began to groan and lament their fate.

"Have you any hope left, Captain Ritson, now?" said the pursur in a melancholy voice. "Oh, Jenny, Jenny, my dear wife, I shall never see you again."

"As for my wife," said the quartermaster, "it's no great loss. I'm thinking more of myself. Oh, those villians."

"I have no hope," said the captain, bravely, "but I am ready to die. I trust in the mercy of God. He will do the best for us, and he will guard my poor children."

Just then, like a direct answer from Heaven, the fog grew thinner and thinner, and the sun shone through with a cold yellow lustre, showing the line of land for miles; alas! it was not land, but ice-pack, miles of it, rising into mountainous bergs, green as emerald, blue as sapphire, golden as crysolite, and stretching away into snow-plains and valleys. The nearest cliffs were semi-transparent, and glistened with prismatic colors, but in the distance they merged again into cold, clinging fog. The nearest ice was about two miles off.

The Captain looked at his companions, and they at him, but they did not speak, their hearts were so full, for the water could now be heard gurgling and bubbling upward in the hold.

"We have two hours more to live, and let us spend it," said the Captain, bravely, "in preparing for death. After all, it is better than dying of cold and hunger, and it is only the death us sailors have been taught to expect at any moment."

"I shouldn't care if it was not for my poor old mother," said one of the sailors, "but now she'll have to go on the parish. Oh, it's hard, bitter hard."

"Fie, man," said the Captain, with his unquenchable courage, "have not I my children and the purser his wife. What must be, must be—bear it like a man."

At that moment a shrewd, boyish face showed itself round the corner of the cabin stairs, and the next instant up leaped and danced Harrison, the ship's boy, with a sharp carving-knife in his hand. He capered for joy round the Captain, and was hailed with a tremendous shout of delight and welcome as he released the men one by one, beginning with his master.

"They thought I was in the hold," he said, "didn't they? but I was hiding under the captain's sofa all the time, and there I lay till I was sure they were gone. The vessel's filling fast, Captain Ritson; there is no time to lose. Hurrah!"

"It is quite true," said the purser, as he returned from below with the captain. We have one hour, no more, to rig a raft in, so to it, my lads, with a will. The leak's too far gone, and we've not hands enough to make the pumps tell on it."

The men were shaking hands all round, intoxicated with joy at their escape.

"Come men, enough of that. I'm a plain man, and what I say I mean," said the captain, already himself. "We're not out of the wood yet, so don't holler. Come, set to at the raft, and get all the biscuits and junk those villains have left. I shall be the last man to leave the vessel; I shan't leave her at all till she begins to settle down. Purser, get some sails for tents. Quartermaster, you look to the grub. Harrison, you collect the spars for the men; Davis, you see the work is strong and sure. It isn't the coast I should choose to land on; but any port in a storm, you know; and, purser, you get two or three muskets and some powder and shot. We may have to live on sea-birds for a day or two, till God sends us deliverance, death, or a ship; that is our alternative. Come, to work."

The raft was made in no time. But the stores proved scanty. The scoundrel mate had thrown overboard, spoiled, or carried off, all but three days' provision of meat, biscuit, and rum. The captain had almost to be forced from the vessel. They had not got half a mile away when the great ice-pack closed upon it, just as she was sinking. As the *Shooting Star* slowly settled down, Captain Ritson took off his cap and stood for a moment bareheaded.

"There," said he, "goes as good a vessel as ever passed the Mersey lights; as long as she floated she'd have done Messrs. David & Blizzard credit."

"Good bye old *Shooting Star*," said the men. "If ever a man deserved the gallows, it's that first mate of ours."

The raft reached the shore safely.

"I take possession of this 'ere floating pack," said the captain, good humoredly, to keep up the men's spirits, as he leaped on the ice, "in the name of her blessed Majesty, and I beg to christen it Ritson's Island, if it is an island; but if it is joined on to the mainland, we'll wait and see what the mainland is. I wonder if there are many bears, or puffins, or white foxes, on it. And now let's rig the tents, and then we'll measure out the food."

The next day brought no hope. The pack proved to be of enormous size, and a deep ice-fog prevented its complete exploration. The food was fast decreasing. The few penguins on the pack would not come within shot. Once they saw a white bear, but it dived, and appeared no more. The men's hearts began to sink; half the spars had been used up for the fires; one day more and the fuel would be gone; the rum gone; the meat gone. Frost and starvation awaited them. There were now murmurs. Once the captain came on two of the sailors who were crying like children; another time he observed the men's fierce and hungry looks, as they watched the quartermaster cowering under the tent, and he knew too well what those savage fires in their hollow eyes indicated.

"It must come to the casting of lots for one of us," he heard them whisper. "Every hour we can pull on gets us more chance of a ship."

The next day the purser shot two penguins, and ate greedily of the nauseous flesh. The fourth day the provisions were exhausted at the first meal. Then Captain Ritson stood up, his musket in his hand, for he had all this time kept watch at night like the other men, and shared every labor and privation. The quartermaster was lamenting his fate.

"If this voyage had only turned out well," he said, "I might have got a ship again; for the firm promised me a ship again if I only kept from drink and did my duty; and this time I have done it by them, and I should have saved the vessel if it hadn't been for this mutiny."

Captain Ritson began:

"Mr. Quartermaster, silence. This is no time for crying over spilt milk. I don't wish to hurt your feelings, for you're an honest man, though you sometimes rather overdid the grog. I'm a plain man, and I mean what I say, and what I say is this—here we are, and we don't know whether it is berg or mainland, and no food left—not a crumb. Now, what is to be done? We hear the bear growl, and the fox yelp; but if we can't shoot them, that won't help us much. We must spend all to-day in trying for the mainland; if we find the sea to the eastward, we must then turn back, commit ourselves to God, who directs all things in the heavens above and the earth beneath (you all heard me read that on Sunday, and I needn't repeat it,) and take to the raft, whatever happens. But there's one thing I have to say, as a plain man, and that is—if any coward here dares even whisper the word 'cannibalism,' I'll shoot him dead with this gun I hold in my hand, and mean to hold day and night. We are Christian men, mind; and no misery shall make wild beasts of us, while I am a live captain—so mind that."

The exploration destroyed the men's last hope. The mile's painful march only served to prove that wide tracts of sea, full of shaking ice, lay between the pack and the shore.

"I see something ahead like a man's body," said the purser, who had volunteered to climb an eminence and report if any vessel could be discerned. "It is partly covered with snow, and it lies on the edge of a deep hole in the ice."

The party instantly made for it. Harrison, being light of foot, was the first to reach it, and to shout:

"Oh, Captain! Captain! come here; its Phillips, the carpenter, that went away with the mate."

And so it was. They all recognized the hard, bad face. An empty bottle lay by the body.

"I see it all," said the captain. "He got drunk, he lagged behind, and they lost him in the fog. Some vessel has taken them off."

"I wish it had been the mate," said the purser.

As he spoke, a huge black head emerged for a moment from the water, and all the men fell back, and cried it was the devil come for the carpenter.

"Nonsense, you flock of geese," said the captain; "it was only a black seal. I only wish he'd show again, and we'd have a shot at him; he'd keep us for two days. Now, then, push on, for we must get on the raft and into the open sea before dark, and the Lord guide and help us."

Slowly and silently the melancholy band, with only two sound-hearted men left among them, the captain and the purser, ascended the last snow-hill leading to the shore, where the raft and the tents had been left six hours before. The sun, a globe of crimson fire, was setting behind banks of grey and ominous mist. Two of the men were now frost-bitten in the cheeks, and lay down to be rubbed with snow by their companions.

The captain strode forward alone to the top of the hill to reconnoiter. He was seen by them all striding forward till he reached the summit, but slowly now, for that giant of a man was faint with hunger and fatigue. He returned slower than he had ascended, feeble and silent. He did not look his companions straight in the face, but wrung his hands, pulled his sou'wester over his eyes, and sat down by the tired men. Then he rose gravely, with his old impregnable courage, and said:

"Men, I bring you bad news, but bear it like Christians. It's all sent for a good purpose. Our raft has been carried off by a flow of drift ice. We have only a few hours to live. I'm a plain man, and mean what I say. Let us die with a good heart and without repining. It is not our fault as to this."

Two of the men uttered yells of despair, and threw themselves on the ground; the rest seemed to actually grow smaller, and shrink together in their hopeless despair. The purser rocked to and fro, holding his head between his hands. The quartermaster shook with the cold, and turned purple with fear. The boy burst into an agony of tears.

"Come, men, let us light a fire," said Captain Ritson. "We are not women. Let us collect any remaining wood, and, having prayed together, and committed ourselves into His hands, (the captain took off his hat and looked upward,) let us sleep, and in that sleep, if it is His will, death will take us."

But nothing could rouse them now. The purser, and the purser only, had strength enough left to collect the few pieces of driftwood outside the tents. It was like digging one's own grave, as the night began to fall, and shut out the white cliffs and desolate tracts of ice.

"Light it, Pennant," said the captain, "while we kneel round and commit ourselves to Him who never leaves the helm, though He may seem to sometime when the storm hides Him."

The fire crackled and spluttered; then it rose in a thin wavering flame.

"Before this is burnt out, messmates, we shall have started on another voyage, and pray God we get safely to port. Now, then, load all the muskets, and fire them at the third signal I give. If there is any vessel within two miles off the pack they may perhaps hear us. One, two, three."

The discharge of the five guns broke the ghastly stillness with a crashing explosion, which seemed to rebound and spread from cliff to cliff till it faded far away in the northern solitudes, where death only reigned in eternal silence, and amid eternal snow.

"There goes our last hope," said the captain; "but I am thankful I can still say, His will be done; and I trust my children to His mercy."

"My wife don't need much praying for," said the quartermaster. "She'll fight *her* way, I bet."

Just then the purser who had been staring at the horizon, trying to pierce the gloom to the right, leaped on his feet, shouted, screamed, cried, embraced the captain, and danced and flung up his hat.

Every one turned round and looked where he was looking. There they saw a light sparkle, and then a red light blaze up, and then a rocket mount in a large tail of fire till it discharged a nosegay of colored stars. It was a ship answering their light. Then came the booming sound of a ship's gun. It was a vessel lying off the pack, and they were saved.

An hour's walk (they were all strong enough now) brought the captain and his men to the vessel's side. The ship was only three miles off along the shore, but the fog had hidden it from them when they returned to lay down and die.

As honest, rough hands pressed theirs and helped them up the vessel's side, and honest, brown faces smiled welcome, and food was held out, and thirty sailors at once broke into a cheer that scared the wolves on the opposite shore, Captain Ritson said:

"Thank God, friends, for this kindness. I'm a plain man, and I mean what I say; but my heart's too full now to tell you all I feel. Purser, I did lose hope just now when I saw the raft carried away."

One Autumn forenoon, four months later, three men entered Mr. Blizzard's office, and inquired for that gentleman.

"He is engaged just now," said a new clerk, (the rest had left,) and pointing to an inner glass door that stood ajar. "Engaged with Captain Cardew, of the *Morning Star;* he sails to-morrow for Belize. Take seats."

The muffled-up, sailor-looking men took seats near the half-open door, through which came low words of talk.

"Ritson was too reckless," said a disagreeable voice, "and quite lost his head in danger."

"No doubt," said another voice. "Take another glass of sherry, captain. Do you like a dry wine?"

"The purser, too, was not very honest, I fear, and very careless about the stores. By-the-by, did I ever tell you about that drunken quartermaster, Thompson, losing that ship of yours, the Red Star, off the Malabar coast. He had just returned from Quebec, so Pennant told me, who sailed with him. He had been sotting at Quebec, and, when the vessel was ready to start, he said he wouldn't go. They found him obstinate drunk. Will you believe it, he remained drunk the whole voyage till they came and told him he was near Glasgow. Then he leaped up, shaved himself, put on his best coat and a white tie, and went on shore to see our agents, old Falconer and Johnson, fresh as paint. Ha! ha!"

The other voice laughed too. It was Mr. Blizzard, from his throne of large capital; he was probably about to replace a ledger, and consult the almanack as he had done that afternoon four month before.

"You must make a better voyage with the *Morning Star* than Capt. Ritson did with his unfortunate vessel," said Mr. Blizzard. "Don't be afraid of the sherry."

But Cardew never drank that glass of sherry, for the door just then bursting open, dashed the glass to pieces in his hand, and Capt. Ritson seized him by the throat.

"I'm a plain man, Mr. Blizzard, Sir," he said, "and I mean what I say; but if ever there was a mutinous, thieving, lying, false, shark-hearted scoundrel, it is this man who sunk the *Shooting Star*, and left me and the purser, and six more of us, to die off Labrador on the ice-pack. Purser! bring in that policeman, and we'll have justice done."

At the next assizes, Cardew was sentenced to nine years' transportation for frauds on the house of David and Blizzard, and for conspiring to sink the *Shooting Star*, and part of her crew, off the coast of Labrador. A Liverpool paper, a few months ago, mentioned that a bushranger of the same name had been shot in an encounter with the mounted police. As the name is not a common one, the bushranger and the mate were probably the same persons.

The firm tried the quartermaster with another vessel, and he acquitted himself well; and as for Ritson, he is now the most respected Captain in their service.

MY AUNT'S ADVICE.

From Once a Week.

My Aunt Tabitha was one of the worthiest women in existence, but she was not easier to live with than sundry other worthy folks. It is true that we had come by degrees, and through a long course of years, to understand one another tolerably, and to get on together admirably. I had the most boundless respect for my aunt's sterling worth, her dauntless energy, her strength, both of mind and body; respected her pursuits, too, though I declined to share them, and if I did not agree with her opinions, forbore to say so at least; not that I got any credit for my forbearance, or that the dear lady thought it worth while to imitate my charity, which indeed she would have regarded in herself as a base truckling to the follies and weakness of mankind. Far from that, my pursuit of natural science was the object of her unsparing contempt and reprobation.

I am not ashamed to own that it was with much intense quaking, and some outward nervousness and discomposure, that I prepared to acquaint my aunt with a charge that had been laid upon me, and that it seemed impossible for me to refuse; I had thought to find and seize upon a propitious moment during dinner, but none that I could venture to think such presented itself. I waited and waited, dashing in suddenly, in a moment of desperation, at a crisis in the flow of my aunt's discourse which seemed to me somewhat apropos.

"Speaking of orphans, Aunt Tab, I heard to-day that poor Dick Mason is dead in India. You remember Dick, don't you?"

"Remember him! perfectly well, nephew," returned my aunt, in a tone that said as plainly as any words could, "and remember no good of him either." "Ah! dead is he! and has left heaps of children for some one else to provide for, I dare say—men like him always do."

My heart smote me a little when I succumbed to the expediency of passing over this implied attack upon my dead friend's memory, but the uneasy feeling lent what I faintly hoped was impressive dignity to my manner, as I said:

"He has certainly left one child, motherless, not for any one to provide for exactly, but for some one to look after and be kind to, till she gets a home of her own."

"Ah! a girl, of course," answered my indomitable relation. "I could have answered for its being a girl! Well, a pretty responsibility, and care, and bother is going to be put off upon some one who has no right in the world to be troubled with it, most likely, and I'm sorry for them; if it's any one who knew her mother as well as I did, they'll be sorry for themselves, for ten to one the girl takes after her. The specimen's common enough, more's the pity!"

I knew my aunt; I knew all this was only what I had to expect; and yet my heart sank down within me like lead, and I thought of the ward, now on her way to England, with indescribable foreboding.

I pushed my chair back from the table, folded my napkin, and then said, doggedly:

"Well, then, aunt, I must even console myself with your pity and my own, for I'm the unlucky individual who is to need it."

My aunt laid down her dessert knife and fork, folded her hands, and regarded me stonily, yet with triumph:

"Hah! I guessed as much, nephew. I'm sorry for you!"

"So you were good enough to say—and, my dear aunt, perhaps I'm sorry for myself; but what can I do?"

"Do! grant me patience!" cried out my aunt. "Is the man demented! Do!—why decline to act, to be sure; you cannot be compelled, I suppose, and the girl has, no doubt, plenty of kin, with more right to be troubled with her and fitter to take charge of her too."

"As to that, poor Dick knew best, I suppose," returned I, a little sulkily.

My aunt regarded me steadily; and at such moments there is a certain fixed grimness about the lady's sapless physiognomy not pleasing to the eye.

"The conceit of men is fathomless," she was kind enough to remark presently with much unction. "And I see, nephew, that you have made up your mind. Well, you must do as you please, and I shall do what I think right, in plainly telling you my opinion. I am at liberty to do so? Of course I am at liberty to do so; and my opinion is, that you are about to make a fool of yourself!"

"Not for the first time, I fear," said I, endeavouring to give a more pleasant turn to the discourse.

"Nor for the last, for some people never learn wisdom," returned aunt Tabitha. "Guardian to a chit of a girl—a man of your years! who never saw a child since he was one himself, and is quite old enough to have forgotten that he ever was one—a man with ——"

"If she is a child," said I, breaking in upon the tide of these unsparing truths, "why, then, we can send her to school."

"And if she's not a child, and is too old for school?"

"Then we'll marry her off, as quickly as possible," I answered jocosely.

"Hah! marry her off—all, men think, women were born for, I verily believe."

"Why, my dear aunt, I really fancy the Bible gives some such reason for the creation of Mrs. Eve, doesn't it?"

"It is our privilege to live under another dispensation, nephew," said my aunt, bridling.

"The more's the pity," said I; but I prudently had my hand on the door-handle as I spoke, and bolted the moment I had finished.

The ordeal preliminary was passed. I had duly received my ward at the hands of the friends under whose care she had journeyed to England, had introduced her to my aunt Tabitha, and humbly commended her to the favor of that exemplary woman.

My aunt followed Miss Masson, with her eyes, as she disappeared from the drawing-room to prepare for dinner, and when the door had fairly closed on her, turned sharply on me.

"Nephew, which is it—a child or a woman?"

"Upon my word, aunt," said I, hesitating, and inwardly much confused by the sudden appeal, "if you really ask my opinion, I should say a little of both, or perhaps neither the one nor the other."

"A plain question might be supposed to deserve a plain answer," returned my aunt, severely.

"My dear aunt—I should have said —" I was beginning.

"You know nothing about it, nephew," interrupted Aunt Tabitha, snappishly, but withal so very truly, that I was involuntarily silent.

No—I didn't know anything about it, that was the very truth; nor, when the evening was ended, had I advanced a bit further towards a conclusion on this point.

Child, or woman? fifteen, or twenty? For the very life of me, I could not make up my mind which.

My Aunt Tabitha, as was her custom of an evening, was engaged at the far end of the room, on her various club and subscription books, or in arranging the wordly affairs of her poorer fellow-creatures, on model principles, quite to her satisfaction, if not to theirs. I, reclining in my arm chair near the fire, held a book, which, under ordinary circumstances I should have read, but with, under the present extraordinary ones, I was using as a cover, behind which I was intent upon that other book of little Miss Mason opposite me, which, try as I would, I couldn't read. She lay listlessly back in a low chair on the other side of the hearth, a hand-screen held negligently between her face and the fire by a little brown hand, so small, so slight and supple, that it seemed ridiculous to suppose that it could belong to a grown woman. The figure matched the hand for slightness, suppleness, and smallness, generally; it was as lithe as a willow-wand, and, to my thinking, as graceful as the same wand when, unstripped of its feathery garniture, it waves above the stream in the summer wind.

But did it pertain to fifteen or twenty? Nothing in my ward's manner, nothing in what she said, helped me forward a bit. She was very quiet—subdued, if not shy; but that seemed only natural with her deep mourning dress; she said very little, but she could not well say much, when the other lady in the room was deep in accounts and correspondence, and the sole gentleman apparently so in his book.

And so the evening wore away, and bed-time came, and my mind was as far as ever from being made up.

Prayers were over; we all stood up, and, as the servants filed out of the room, Miss Masson went over to Aunt Tabitha, dutifully kissed, and bade her and myself good-night.

How things would have gone the next day I cannot imagine, but for the, for once, opportune, as well as unexpected, arrival of my nephew, Tom Ferrers, of the Plungers. This young gentleman, whose easy custom it is to take Holmdale by storm whenever his inclination or his convenience prompts, suddenly dashed up to the windows of our breakfast room, which open to the ground, just as we were about to sit down to the matutinal meal, never drawing rein till, as Aunt Tabitha declared, the next moment must infallibly have brought both plungers clattering among the cups and saucers, and at that crisis, pulling up with an imposing display of horsemanship, doubtless, but to the manifest detriment of any newly laid gravel sweep; walking in the moment after as cool and fresh as the morning itself.

With what irresistible good humor and heartiness the young dog salutes Aunt Tabitha, (if the good lady has a weak part in her composition be sure Tom has found his way to it;) with what an easy grace he bows to little Miss Mason, takes the seat beside her, falls to talking, laughing and assisting her. And my ward, it appears now, can talk, can smile, can even laugh, with a soft, happy, girlish laugh, such as is strange indeed to Holmdale. But she looks younger than ever when the gravity of her face breaks up into smiles and the dark eyes brighten and glow at Tom's nonsense. Well, well, since nonsense is decidedly the thing that suits ladies of such tender years, I wish I had made an attempt in that direction, for somehow it would have pleased me to have called forth one of those shy, pretty smiles, one of those fleeting dark-eyed glances—but, ah me! *I* was not twenty-four, or a Plunger.

After breakfast I lingered a little, uncertain what my new duties made incumbent upon me; but I soon saw I was so very little either heeded or needed, that I betook myself to my study, and the resumption of my usual pursuits, not, I will own, altogether with my usual zest, nor quite undisturbed by that intrusive consideration of "fifteen or twenty."

At dinner, though my ward and my nephew considered themselves apparently friends of quite an ancient date, the little lady was much more silent than she had been at breakfast, and but for Tom, the dinner would have gone off almost as heavily as that of the preceding day.

When that young gentleman had duly bowed the ladies out of the room at its conclusion, he came leisurely back to the table, filled his glass, settled himself back in his chair in an attitude of much ease, and remarked appreciatively,

"Upon my word, uncle, Miss Masson is a very pretty little girl!"

"I dare say she will make a pretty woman," I answered, putting on an indulgent parent-and-guardian manner. Either at that, or something else, Tom first stared, and then laughed.

"Are you not afraid of her finding Holmdale a little—quiet, perhaps?" he kindly inquired next.

"Not while you are good enough to take pity on us," I returned; and I verily believe the young puppy detected instantly the secret soreness which prompted the reply; "but seriously," I added, "I dare say a year or two of school ——" (you see I felt pretty well decided as to that question of years by the tone of my nephew's remarks. "Catch him making a mistake on such a subject," I thought.) He broke into a laugh.

"Why, uncle, the poor child left school two years ago, when she went out to join her father! She was nineteen last birthday."

"Oh, indeed!" I said, angry and confused, and injured by Tom's superior information concerning my ward and her antecedents.

"She's as fresh, I grant," pursued the well-informed young gentleman, "as if she only left off pinafores yesterday; but then she's seen nothing, for old Masson was always poked away up country somewhere, and the little thing tells me she and the 'old party' never saw a white face for months together, except each other's. So you see, she's a complete little Daisy every way."

"A daisy?"

"Well, that's her name, I mean, and don't the poets (I'm sure you're much better up in 'em than I am, sir), don't they signify simplicity and freshness, and—and—you know what I mean—under the name of that flower?"

"Miss Masson's name is Anastasie Lucinda," I began, with rebuking dignity.

"Oh! of course, that's the name her godfathers and godmothers bestowed on her. Very far left to themselves they must have been at the time, too; but I don't suppose either they or any one else ever called her by the same; at any rate, her father didn't, for he shortened it to Daisy, and a very appropriate and becoming name it is, too; and I propose that we fill this glass to about the prettiest little daisy a man would see in a day's journey. After that, uncle, shall we join the ladies?"

We did join the ladies, and the day ended, as it began, by my contemplation of the ease and readiness with which my nephew made himself agreeable, winning smiles and pretty looks, confidence and kindness, where I—but then, *I* had not fair hair, parted down the middle, nor flowing whiskers, nor a tawny pendent moustache, and I was much nearer fifty than twenty-four, only her father's old friend, and her own elderly, silent guardian.

No wistful, dark-eyed glance into my face thrilled through and through me to-night, when the hour of retiring came; the little lady put her lips to Miss Tabitha's yielded cheekbone as on the previous occasion, shook hands with Tom, bidding him a laughing good-night, and then swept past me with a flowing curtsey, drooping eyelashes, and a little flush on her face.

As long as the Plunger stayed, and he honored us more persistently than usual, there did not appear any signs of Miss Masson's finding poor old Holmdale dull, the two were generally together, and seemed to find each other sufficient for all needs. But when he was gone, and she was left to choose between Aunt Tabitha's society and mine, the case was plainly altered. I rather think the poor child at first did make an effort to follow in Miss Tabitha's footsteps, but that needed stronger limbs, a stronger mind, perhaps also a harder heart, than nature had vouchsafed to her. She blundered sadly between "cause" and "effect," my aunt complained; she could not be taught that the way to make a model poor was not achieved by relieving poverty; she gave away, as I understand, all her money, rendered her wardrobe a desolation, and incurred, into the bargain, Aunt Tabitha's severest rebukes for encouraging sloth, and ministering to shiftlessness.

So that came to an end, and, though I could almost have descended (if I had known how) to try the Plunger's method of making Holmdale pleasant, I felt that forty-odd must fail where twenty-four might succeed; and so was fain to stand on one side, and note silently how the smiles came fewer and farther between on the face they brightened so prettily; how the light died away from the dark eyes, and the step grew listless; and a little figure glided about the dark old house, that grew more slender day by day.

At last the sight grew so painful to me, that I could bear it no longer. I sought my aunt, and, in my desperation, entreated her counsel.

My aunt kindly withdrew her attention from the voluminous mass of papers before her, and looked up at me with triumph in her eye.

"Hah! nephew, I hope you will own now that I was quite right in what I said when you absurdly undertook this charge. I knew how it would be."

"Of course you were right, my dear lady: when were you ever wrong?" I answered, pettishly. "But what is to be done? that is the question now."

"And I reply by using your own words, Nephew Ferrers—marry her off—I'll grant you it's all she's fit for, poor thing."

My aunt is a most estimable woman, so I don't like to call the smile with which she delivered this opinion, diabolical—but it certainly was not pleasing. I didn't expect any very easy or pleasant solution of my difficulty from her either, perhaps; but this seemed rather too preposterous.

"How, in the name of patience, am I to do that?" I asked testily. "Can't I make Miss Masson fall in love?"

Miss Tabitha laughed curtly.

"Try," said she.

"I don't know any one worthy of her, I answered, sulkily.

"Well, you men are poor creatures, the best of you; I subscribe to that, nephew," said my aunt, amicably; "but there are women to be found good natured enough to put up with the worst of you, more's the pity."

"There's not a single man of my acquaintance to whom I should be willing to give Dick Masson's daughter," I repeated, obstinately.

"Then marry her yourself!" said my aunt, and became once more absorbed in her papers.

The ceiling came down to the floor, the walls swayed toward each other, and the floor seemed to upheave beneath my feet, as the tremendous words fell from Miss Tabitha's derisive lips.

"Marry her myself!" Oh Daisy, darling, tender, patient, pining little Daisy! never, never, I swear it, even when my heart had ached and swelled most painfully with the hidden love, and tenderness, and pity, which had grown up there for thee, had such a thought strayed across presumptuous fancy. Marry her myself! How the mocking words whirled and seethed in my brain now, though; and how, in spite of myself, in spite of Aunt Tabitha, visions of love and happiness and beauty, such as the veriest boy might have revelled in; of a new meaning to the words "hearth and home," sprang into life, and gathered round, and made them beautiful. Marry her myself! My forty-odd years were forgotten, and Holmdale, was dull, and dark, and dingy no more; for, if I may venture to take such a liberty with Mr. Tennyson, "young faces glimmered at the doors, young footsteps trod the upper floors," young voices called me from without—and—and I was not dreary—no, quite the contrary. But, Gracious Powers! into what domain of fancy was my aunt's advice luring me? I pulled myself up with a mighty effort—I fled into my study with precipitation, dashed at my bookshelves, and took down a volume at random: anything to drown those importunate, derisive, enchanting words!

The book was—I never knew what it was, for even as I opened it, a sheet of paper fluttered from between its leaves, which straightway captured my attention with a vengeance, for I knew the little neat handwriting, which nearly covered it, quite well, though I didn't know the verses it embodied, seeing that in all probability no eyes but the poor little author's had ever beheld them before. I don't mean to give them here—and I beg to assure the reader that he is not sustaining any considerable loss thereby—but I have them now, and I mean them to be laid beside me in my coffin, when I die.

They told a tender little tale, even to my uninitiated eyes and ears, which it scarcely needed my nephew's name, scattered idly and lavishly over the reverse side of the paper, to point; and folding them reverently, winding about them a little ribbon she had dropped one day in my study when she came in for a book, I laid them away carefully, and bowing my head, I registered a vow in my heart of hearts, that Daisy Masson should be happy if I could make her so.

So this was your secret, my little ward; and it was for the absent Plunger that your dark eyes had grown dim, and your face so thin and wistful. Well, what more natural? I ought to have thought of it, provided for it, or else have hindered it. But I—what did I know of girls and their ways? Oh! my prophetic aunt! Oh! dear, dead Dick Masson! who bequeathed your little daughter to my care and love! was this all I had done for her?

For Tom was not in a position to marry, even allowing that he had fallen into the preliminary imprudence, a fact of which I was by no means sure, by the way.

"Boys of four-and-twenty don't fall in love nowadays," I reflected, "unless it is convenient and desirable; they leave their uncles of forty and more to make fools of themselves in that way."

But something must be done, and by the memory of Dick Masson, I would do my best. In a few days, the Plunger was our guest once more, specially invited though, this time, somewhat to his own surprise. Well, well, well; it was only what I ought to have expected; but I own I did think she needn't have seemed quite so glad to see him.

On his part, Tom took her undisguised pleasure with the utmost coolness, and quite as a matter of course; while I—there, I almost think I could have laid down at her feet and died, to have called that lovely moistened light into her eyes; but then forty-odd is not twenty-four, and falls in love after another fashion, you see.

Tom talked away over his wine, when we were alone, with his customary ease; but I own to being a very silent and inattentive listener. I was thinking only of what I had to say, very little of how to say it, so that I came abruptly enough to the point at last.

"Tom, haven't you had enough of soldiering? It's a poor trade in time of peace, I should think."

"But I was brought up to it, you see, Sir; and it's about all I'm good for either," replied Tom, with unwonted modesty.

"What do you say to settling?"

"On what?" inquired Tom, opening his eyes. "All my father left me wouldn't give me bread and cheese and a pipe a day, and if it wasn't for you now and then, uncle——"

"Have you ever wanted to marry—thought about it, I mean?"

Tom carefully removed the tawny moustache from possible contact with the wine he was raising to his lips, drank with appreciation, set down his glass, and then replied,

"I left off crying for the moon with my pinafores, I hope, Sir. Ay, Jove! uncle, what an ass you must think me," he added more earnestly.

Perhaps I did; not for the reason he imagined, though.

"I don't know whether you have ever thought of yourself as my possible heir," I began, waiving that question, "but if you and Miss Mason can—" ah! how the words would choke my throat—"if you are fortunate enough to—that is—if you marry my old friend's daughter, I should consider you as my joint heirs, and provide for your marriage at—at once."

It was done—over—it was all over now! there only remained Tom's acquiescence; this was longer of coming than I had expected, and when at last I looked up, Tom's face wore a look of perplexity, surprise and doubt, that was almost comical.

"You've taken me quite by surprise," he said, at length. "I need not say, that I've never thought of Miss Masson in the light you speak of; I admire and like her immensely, of course, but—in fact—"

"Do you mean to say you have any objection to marry my ward?" I cried out. "Why, you young puppy! there's many a better man would—"

"I do mean to say that I have a decided objection to propose marriage to any lady without being quite assured of her preference for me," he interrupted, with a laugh; "but if you will answer for that—look here, uncle, you have made a proposal to me: make it to her, too, for me; and if she agrees, why then I shall, of course, be proud, and honored, and happy, and will do my best to deserve your kindness and hers."

"Nonsense, my lad," I began.

"Positively, uncle, you must; I shall never have pluck enough to do it for myself, I tell you;" and there the matter ended for the present, leaving me restlessly on the watch for an opportunity to carry the thing to an end.

It came the next day. Daisy was standing alone, before the bookshelves in the library, hunting for something or other, when I came in and found her; I assisted in the search, carried it to a successful termination, and then, hurriedly, awkwardly detaining her when she would have left me, I laid Tom's proposal before her.

She glanced up at me once, and then never lifted her eyes again, but stood quite still, except for a fluttering movement about the bosom of her dress, that I could not but watch.

"Tom would have told you all this much better, I am sure," I said in conclusion, feeling acutely that apology was needed for the blundering announcement; "but he trusted it in my hands, and I have tried to do my best. My dear, what do you say?"

She said nothing at all, only turned a little aside, and sat down, dropping her face down upon her hands in a way that went to my heart, somehow.

"Well, well," I said hastily, "perhaps there is no need to say anything. I am very ignorant of all such things; but silence is held to give consent in matters like the present, is it not? Tom will be a happy man, and you will have a brighter home than this grim old house, and younger faces about you. It is only natural you should have pined among us. My dear, God bless you: I think your father would have acted for you as I have tried to do."

With a very poor assumption of the parent-and-guardian manner, I laid my hand upon the bending head, and for the first and only time I would have put my lips to the face I lifted toward my own. I was taking leave of something beside the office I had filled so poorly you see; but she didn't know that: then why, wrenching herself free of my arms with a sudden, passionate movement, did she burst into a wild fit of crying, and rush incontinently out of the room?

I could not tell why—not I, but perhaps Tom could; so of him I went presently in search. I did not find him, but I came, instead, upon my ward, sitting in one of the deep old windows, with her arms lying on the broad ledge, with her face hidden upon them. The grief and dejection so visible in the attitude of the little figure smote me with bitter pain; I went up close beside her, but never ventured this time to touch so much as the hem of her dress.

"My dear Miss Masson," I began. "Oh, Daisy; Daisy! what is the matter?" I called out, when the tear-stained, woe-begone little face looked up, and could say no more for very grief. She rose with sudden womanliness, almost dignity.

"I have been very silly—very childish," she said in a low voice, quite steadily though, "but you took me so much by surprise. Please say to Captain Ferrers for me, that I thank him very much for the honor he has done me, but that it is impossible for me to—I have never thought of him but as a friend, I never can; please say this to him—and, and—I beg that you will never say again—never think——" The words faltered away into silence, and she would have glided away, but that I caught her hands and held her fast.

"Will not say—will not think what?"

"Will not think that Holmdale is not a dear home to me, or that I want to leave it."

Had madness seized upon me? for suddenly my aunt's advice gleamed before my dazzled eyes in letters of light, and as if an angel had spoken them.

"Oh, Daisy! if my home might be yours always—yours, because it is mine?"

"Because it is yours," repeated Daisy, softly. "I want no other."

The little struggling hands lay suddenly at rest in mine, and the calmness of a great peace fell upon us both.

"By Jove! Daisy, my dearest, what am I to say to poor Tom?" I inquired in dismay, after an interval—a very long interval.

Daisy laughed lightly.

"I don't believe Captain Ferrers ever seriously thought about me," she said; "at least, I am sure he never had only yesterday. And what could make you think that I should ever listen to—agree to?—you know what I mean."

The piece of paper that had so deluded me suddenly flashed upon my memory. I explained the grounds of my mistake, and requested an explanation in my turn.

Daisy laughed again, but blushed, too, this time.

"Is there only one Tom Ferrers, then?" she asked, much engaged in turning the ring on my hand into various positions.

"Well, I am Tom Ferrers, too, I suppose; but how could I ever dream, Daisy, of a little maiden thinking of an elderly——"

"Ah! whom else should I think of?" she said, tenderly. "Whom did I ever hear of since I was a child but Tom Ferrers, my dear father's best friend? And when I saw him, yes, even though he so seldom deigned any notice of me, who was so really kind, so thoughtful, gentle and good?"

The sudden appearance of my Aunt Tabitha created a slight commotion here, and we did not succeed in returning so swiftly to a more usual ordering of our relative positions, but that the good lady's eyes fell upon us with amazement and indignation. I hastened to tender some explanation.

"My dear aunt," said I, "you have advised me with your usual wisdom and judgment. I have been talking to Daisy, and she agrees, and so she shall be married off immediately."

"Tom will be a happy man," says my aunt, still dubiously watchful, "I can see."

"I hope so, I am sure. I can honestly say that your advice has made me one."

"My advice!" repeated the old lady, faltering a little; "what! do you mean to tell me that a moment's idle speech—Oh! nephew, nephew, and you too, child, if you ever live to repent this moment, I shall be punished sufficiently for the slip of an unbridled tongue."

But a kind Providence has spared my good aunt. From that day to this—and there are years between—I have never forgotten to thank Heaven humbly and gratefully, night and morning, for the hour in which I took "My Aunt's Advice."

J. R. M.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Southern Illinois came to be called Egypt, says an old resident of that section, in this way: In the early settlement of the Sangany country there were several families who emigrated from St. Clair. Among the number there was an old man named LEVI DAY. Every Spring he returned to this country to get seed corn. For three or four years the insects and frost so injured the corn that it would not answer for seed. The third year that LEVI DAY came down he stopped at my father's house over night, and to get his seed corn. The same night Gov. FORD, JOHN MEARS and DAVID BLACKWELL stopped at my father's house. During the evening Mr. DAY remarked that he had to come down to Egypt to buy corn every year. That idea so pleased FORD and BLACKWELL that they published it, and Southern Illinois has gone by the name of Egypt ever since.

The Missouri Legislature has recently passed a law closing all saloons on Sunday. This has aroused the ire of the large German population in St. Louis, who had a large mass meeting, and resolved, among other things, "that religious matters belong to churches, religious communities or corporations, and not to corporations;" "that the toiling masses of the population in a large city, after six days' labor and care, are by custom and right entitled to one day of relaxation, to be enjoyed by them in such manner as each may deem best; and that it is unjust and inhuman to deny to them this right by penal enactments against enjoyment and recreation otherwise lawful and moral, which are within the narrow reach of their circumstances;" and that in future they would vote only for candidates free from "religious fanaticism and hypocrisy."

The Mobile *Register* says: "Notwithstanding the general impression prevailing as to the pecuniary condition of the freedmen, it is a well-established fact that there is more wealth among them than most persons would suppose. For instance, we are reliably informed that one freedman in Mobile is possessed of $30,000 in specie, and that several others are worth from $10,000 to $25,000. And we have further knowledge that on Friday last, four freedmen purchased the valuable property on the corner of Royal and St. Anthony streets, for the sum of $35,000, and received a deed for it. Two others recently purchased real estate to the amount of $6,000, and the deed is on record.

The Quartermaster's Department has for some time been engaged in fitting up as national cemeteries the burial grounds in the vicinity of Richmond. The graves at Hollywood, Oakwood and Belle Isle have been marked with lettered head and foot boards. None of the graves in Oakwood in 1861 and 1862 can be identified, for the reason that they were buried in trenches, and the coffins placed one above another, from six to eight or ten deep. A cemetery is being established also at Cold Harbor. It is located on the White House Road, on the property of Mrs. IDA SLAUGHTER, about one mile from Cold Harbor House.

Gen. FORREST was at Memphis the other day, and so far from being bound for Mexico, he said: "Tell all whom it may concern that FORREST may be found at any time on his farm, among his plows, hoes and shovels, endeavoring to make a support, and that others would do well to settle down with like purposes and let the world know that they can be found at all times to answer the calls of their Government. As for me, I did all in my power to break up the Government, but I have found it a useless undertaking, and am now resolved to stand by the Government as earnestly and honestly as when I fought it."

The Boston *Traveller* says that, with the single exception of Portland, Me., the entire commerce of New-England centres in Boston. Once Salem, Gloucester, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Newport, Providence and New-Haven had an extensive commerce with India, South America, Africa and the West Indies, but it has all departed. Once in two or three months a bark or brig from Africa arrives at Salem, but that harbor is now mainly used for coal schooners and coasters in the Summer time. Gloucester has not a single square-rigged vessel left.

Quite an amusing scene occurred on the cars between Schenectady and Utica last Friday. It seems that a gentleman and his wife took passage on the cars at Schenectady for the West, and came away without their infant child, which had been left at the depot in Schenectady, each supposing the other had "took the baby." They were not long in discovering that they had "left something," and, getting off at St. Johnsville, telegraphed back for the missing "responsibility," which was brought to them by a blushing conductor on the next train.

The first national bank has been established in Houston, Texas, with a capital of $100,000. Another is already talked of. A large cotton factory is also going up in that city, the machinery being in process of construction in New-Jersey. Another one is in course of organization, with a capital of $100,000. Houston is also to have a gas company, and a corporation is talked of to dig out Buffalo Bayou to Galveston Bay, and make a ship canal, with a permanent depth throughout of ten feet of water.

The Oyster Bill just passed by the Virginia Legislature, provides that hereafter it shall not be lawful to take oysters in the waters of the Commonwealth in the months of June, July and August. The bill further provides that if any person, other than citizens of Virginia and Maryland, shall take oysters or terrapins, or plant oysters in the waters thereof, or in the rivers Pocomok and Potomac, they shall forfeit five hundred dollars and the vessel, tackle and appurtenance.

Rhode Island is one of the smallest States of the Union, yet she is growing in population and wealth as rapidly as any of the New-England States. The Providence *Journal* publishes an abstract of a census taken last year, from which it appears that the total population is 184,695, of whom 145,266 were born in the United States, and 39,903 in foreign countries; 112,207 were born within that State, and the remainder come from almost every State in the Union.

The Richmond *Times* gives the following advice to Virginians: "Let us, by the fairness, justice and humanity of our dealings and intercourse with the 'freedmen,' demonstrate to the conservative masses of the North that a Freedmen's Bureau is not essential for the protection of the emancipated negro, Let us prove that we are the freedman's best friend, and seek to make him useful, respectable and intelligent.

The Washington *Star* states that Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM was dismissed from her position as clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office, on Monday, by the Quartermaster-General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for disrespectful language against the President of the United States, in Saturday's edition of the newspaper which she edits—the *Reconstructionist.*

Dr. I. C. NOTT, whose name has been before the public for the last twenty-five years, not only as a physician in Mobile, but as a writer on the subject of the races of mankind, has just published an article to prove what has generally been controverted heretofore, *i. e.*, that as far South even as Mobile itself, there is nothing in the climate to prevent white laborers from cultivating cotton.

The University of Michigan is now the largest University in this country, containing one thousand and fifty-one students, divided as follows: Medical department, four hundred and thirty-six; law, three hundred; literary, two hundred and sixty-five. Three new assistant professors have been appointed, one in each department. The institution is well endowed, and tuition is free.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, has, by virtue of the authority in him vested, reduced (from the 15th ult.) the salaries of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General from $3,000 to $100 per annum, and Gens. STOCKTON and PERRINE are now serving the State for merely nominal pay. The applicants for these offices will probably not be so numerous hereafter.

The Monroe (La.) *Intelligencer* says: "We have conversed with several planters of this and adjoining parishes on the subject of the coming crop, and we find that most of them think of nothing but making cotton, while corn is nearly forgotten. Nearly every planter is now buying corn from the Western markets."

From many parts of New-England the papers report much religious interest in the churches. In Hartford, Norwich and other towns there have been many conversions. The Tremont Temple and Bowdoin-square Baptist Churches are enjoying a revival, and many persons are baptized.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House meeting in Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, Mr. MOULTON spoke on the subject of reconstruction, and was followed by Mr. MYERS, Mr. BUCKLAND, Mr. HART, and Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill in relation to rates of wharfage and to regulate the piers, wharves and bulkheads in New-York was passed.

In the Assembly the Niagara Frontier Police Bill was reported. The Committee reported against seven different bills for elevating railroads in New-York City. The reports were disagreed to and recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. JEWETT reported the Central Railroad Fare Bill with amendments. It provides that the Company may charge two cents per mile for way passengers when carried on trains running at the rate of twenty miles or less per hour, and two and a half cents on trains running at greater speed than twenty miles per hour, and it requires the company to run daily two passenger trains, for which the average speed shall not exceed twenty miles per hour, such trains to stop at every regular passenger station. Section three requires all railroad companies in the State to carry all freight offered to them in this State within ten days after receiving the same. A bill was reported, to regulate the fare on street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn. Whenever their net profits exceed fifteen per cent. on the actual cost of the roads, the fare is to be reduced to four cents, and so on at that rate. Limits the fares on all City railroads to five cents. Also, a bill by Mr. WILBUR, to authorize the Comptroller of New-York to borrow money for the use of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Also to authorize the City of Utica to raise money by tax for the Fire Department.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fact is pretty certainly established that the man who claimed to have been robbed some week or ten days since on a Michigan Central sleeping car, of twenty-two thousand dollars, was never robbed at all. He has since failed in business, and the pretended robbery was simply a dodge to blind the eyes of his creditors.

Major-Gen. WILLIAMS died at Boston on the 23d inst. During the war he was connected with the Adjutant-General's department.

The losses by the great fire in Cincinnati are estimated at $1,751,000, and the insurance at $293,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

By late advices from Mexico, intelligence is received that the Belgian envoys sent to announce to the Queen the death of her father, King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, were recently attacked by highwaymen on their return to Vera Cruz. One was killed and two were seriously wounded. This is probably the correct version of the report previously received of the murder of the Belgian Minister. Troops were arriving from Europe, and it is estimated that there are now thirty thousand French troops in the country.

The examination of the case of JACOB DONAU, charged with bribing a United States Inspector so as to influence his decision, was continued before United States Commissioner BETTS, yesterday. The Government rested, and the defence made a motion for the dismissal of the case on the grounds that as the Inspector had acted beyond his jurisdiction and illegally, therefore he was not bribed to any decision within the scope of his duty. The Commissioner reserved his decision till next Saturday.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of MARGARET MAHER, an insane woman, residing with her brother, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street. The deceased had been missing since Thursday, and her body was found floating in a pond near her late residence. A verdict in accordance with these facts was recorded.

On Friday evening the residence of Mr. JOHN P. MOORE, No. 110 Madison-avenue, was entered by sneak thieves, and about $165,000 in railroad and United States Government bonds carried off. No arrests have as yet been made. A reward of $5,000 has been offered.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was generally dull, the sharp decline in gold having seriously impeded operations. Prices closed in favor of buyers in most instances. Moderate freight engagements were reported with 512 vessels of all classes in port.

Estimate of American Statesmanship in England.

> "When we contrast the tameness of the party struggles at home with the colossal proportions of American politics, the caution and reticence of our own statesmen with the decision and simplicity of President JOHNSON, we should remember, though in no spirit of arrogant self-complacency, that bold seamanship cannot be manifested in fair weather. Had we several millions of emancipated slaves among us, whole provinces lately in revolt to pacify and govern, the wounds inflicted by four years of war to heal, and the most desperate of financial problems to solve—were Parliament at issue with the Crown, and were the monarchy, if not the life of the Sovereign at stake—then, indeed, we might expect to see revolutionary virtues, as well as revolutionary passions, elevated to an heroic pitch of which we, fortunately, have no experience."

So speaks the London *Times* in its eloquent eulogy of the policy of President JOHNSON. Cordially as we sympathize in such generous praise, we are unable to recognize the littleness of British politics or lack of necessity for "bold seamanship" in the management of the British Empire. If England is blessed in the lack of "several millions of emancipated slaves" she has a *quid pro quo* in Ireland. In our Southern States the *Habeas Corpus* Act is still suspended, but arrests under that suspension have almost or entirely ceased, and we are looking forward to its safe and speedy restoration. In Ireland, however, arrests are so numerous as to create a general panic and drive large masses of people to expatriation. The wealth of that unlucky island—its bone and sinew—is being rapidly drained away. The policy of our Government has been such as to retain the population of the South and encourage it to assume its former important *role* as a source of national wealth. But the procession which passed through our streets on St. Patrick's day, representing untold millions of producing power, was an army of exiles such as no land, however rich and powerful, can well afford to spare.

The rebellion (as many call it) in Ireland is not a serious military difficulty. It is virtually coerced already, and few rational beings expect to see it assume larger proportions than it now displays. Yet all the causes of discontent remain, and with them remains that *vis a tergo* which predestinates three out of every four Irishmen to be English-hating exiles abroad, or troublesome malcontents at home. In the effort to avoid the same calamity, and to maintain the value of productive labor, Mr. JOHNSON is anxiously seeking some solid basis for the future, some scheme of statesmanship that shall not alienate the Southerner from his native soil, but shall make him at last a cheerful, patriotic, hopeful American citizen.

In its policy toward Ireland, England has as yet taken no step in a similar direction. In "the tameness of its party struggles," it forgets that a half a century of hand-to-mouth legislation leaves Ireland to-day where it was when FITZGERALD died; that no real grievance has been abolished, but to the old sorrows eviction has been added, and the last state of that island is worse than the first. We believe all the attempted revolutions in Ireland to have been unjustifiable, simply because they defeated their own object, which might have been attained by that same sort of agitation which repealed the Corn Laws and destroyed the protective system in England. The right to agitate, the right to speak and vote, are in themselves the most emollient poultice that can be applied to the old sores of political hatred, and if we are wise we will not long delay in applying it to the diseased portion of our body politic. We cannot afford an Ireland. At the present moment, all the prestige of true devotion to Republican government and the rights of man is on our side. But it will not be if we hold eleven States as provinces much longer, and then we shall find ourselves with an Irish elephant on our hands.

The *Times* speaks of ours as "the most desperate of financial problems." Our debt is no larger than that of England, the ultimate redemption of which has been abandoned, while we have already commenced the process of liquidation. But if England would adopt the "colossal proportions of American politics," would act upon the very principles proclaimed by ANDREW JOHNSON, her debt would be by no means hopeless of redemption. Prosperous, well-to-do men and women are the only safe guaranty of a national debt. A great population, wealth and comfort widely diffused, an energetic production—these are the true wealth. England drives these away from her shores; we take her refuse and combine it into all the essentials that constitute a State. England depopulates Ireland; we are striving to reëstablish the industry of the South, increase its population and make its productions a source of National revenue. We shall succeed in paying off our gigantic debt; England has no hope of paying hers.

It would seem then, after all, that the same principles which govern the President's policy are those which England has consistently sinned against in all her dealings with the "oppressed nationalities" of which she is the ungentle step-mother; that statesmanship is controlled by the same central ideas on both sides of the Atlantic, and that when they are overlooked, as they have been in England, only a great military power can maintain order and quiet. It is for us to decide whether, with the Radicals, we shall imitate England, or, with the President, pursue the policy of the founders of the Republic.

Nemesis in Europe---The Spoilers and Their Spoil.

The forcible acquisition by Austria and Prussia of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein is bearing its natural fruit. The Convention of Gastein was an open infraction of justice, and a violent appeal to mere force in defiance of the wishes of a people and the opinion of the world. England, while she did not unsheath a bayonet for its prevention, protested against it, and we, burdened although we were with our own domestic troubles, had time for sympathy with the heroism which struggled in vain against the united power of two great monarchies. And what has come of it? The despoilers are quarreling over their booty, and may come to blows.

We say may come to blows, but we are inclined to believe that they will. The Count VON BISMARK's views are well known. He desires—and he is the ruling spirit of Prussia—that there should be a great German federation, whereof Prussia shall be the centre and the head. This idea has been carefully fostered in the German mind. We do not say that the aspiration is unnatural. There is something attractive, moreover, in the prospect of a nation without a seaboard gaining one of valuable extent. But it is another thing to say that it is right. The ambition of a people to found a great and overshadowing empire in Europe can only be satisfied at the cost of other empires, and spoliation is but the proper term for its success. The policy of BISMARK is essentially aggressive, but the German people are not without something of the same spirit. At the National Verein, in October last, this spirit was very apparent. The preferences which the Schleswig-Holsteiners would feel toward purely German associations which, considering the heterogeneous formation of the Austrian Empire, means Prussian associations, was adduced as a reason for calling forth an expression of opinion from the Duchies, and it was taken for granted, no doubt with justice, that that expression would run in the wished for direction. The accord thus existing between the designs of BISMARK, in spite of his arbitrary proceedings toward the Diet, and the dreams of German greatness entertained by his master's subjects, will lend strength to that minister, and will render his demands more and more pressing. The real solution of the crisis lies, we presume, not less in the extent to which Austria will consent to be bearded, than in the relative strength of the two parties. It is easy to see that a national war feeling would be more hearty and unanimous on the Prussian side, for it would be promoted by a national ambition, while on the other hand the whole energies of the Austrian nation could not be so certainly counted upon.

But this new breaking out of the war fever, which in Europe is apparently intermittent, involves other and very grave considerations. If such a struggle as that threatened should commence, all the complications which have for so many years taxed the powers of able diplomatists will come to the surface again. There is the Italian question—VICTOR EMMANUEL has an army, and is of unquestioned bravery, and genius. The prize of Venetia would once more be held before him, in return for the services of an Italian contingent. There is the question of the Danubian principalities, which though only associated in the minds of most people, as an English writer says, with the idea of strange and barbaric soldiers crossing and recrossing a muddy stream, might grow into a difficulty of no inconsiderable magnitude. There is the glance of NAPOLEON ever directed toward the Rhine, and a young and untried monarch seated in the throne of LEOPOLD. But behind and beneath all these, are the masses of that grert party which, whether called by the name of Republican or Patriot, look forward to a time when the strife of kings and emperors shall give them their opportunity. There are members of this party in every European nation except perhaps Russia. They have never been extinguished in France any more than in Italy, and they are dreaded in the same ratio that their numbers are unknown. It is the existence of this revolutionary element which is a terror to established Governments abroad, and might be a strength to Prussia. But even Prussia would have to handle so dangerous a weapon with extreme care. The idea of a great German Federation might extend, and a great war result in a form of government nearly or quite akin to our own, and in which a King of Prussia might ultimately bear no part.

The Board of Health and Salaries.

Twelve hundred dollars a year is a totally inadequate compensation for a professional man, endowed with judgment, activity, virtue and education. Yet such is the amount, we understand, that the new Board of Health have decided to pay the Medical Inspectors of this dirty City. It may be that there exist in the medical profession such rare persons, men having these necessary qualifications, who are unable to earn more than this pay, or who are willing to take much less than they can earn, for the honor or philanthropy of the thing; but we do not believe it, nor does anybody believe it, not even the sound men who compose the Board of Health. Is it then a mistake? We are not sure exactly what duties devolve upon these Inspectors, but we understand they must devote their whole time to the work of purifying this pestilence-threatened City, and that the qualities mentioned above are needed for doing it effectively. What will be the result? We venture to say that in six months the Board will find they have got either lazy or venal or incompetent agents—with possibly an exceptional angel among them. The inevitable consequence must be either a change of men or a change of pay, or the work will be shabbily done.

There seems to exist a very general impression that the salaries of officials, even of those in places of high trust and responsibility, must be about the same as the wages of a day laborer; and there is no absurdity which has held its place in the public mind so tenaciously as this. No doubt the time has been when twelve hundred a year would command the services of a really able man; possibly there may be, in some quiet, small hamlet, a spot where it will do so still—out of the Church, though we doubt it. The explanation of this may possibly be found in the ideas which have for so long pervaded the minds of rural legislators—first, that twelve hundred dollars is a great deal of money, and second, that officials will steal in any event. This pernicious blundering secures the Central Park Commissioners three hundred dollars a year; it provides that the pay of our best Judges shall be about one-fifth or one-tenth the incomes of an able lawyer in this City; it secures twelve hundred dollars a year to the great body of Assistant Assessors in our Internal Revenue Department, upon whose capacity and honesty the revenues and, in a considerable degree, the credit of the Treasury rest; and so it is in all branches of the public service, from the President down. As an inevitable consequence, incompetency and venality rush like a deluge to fill the offices in every department of the public service; and that they do possess these places, the lamentable condition of the public service and the groanings of honest taxpayers bear witness.

With all this penny-wise and pound-foolish economy, there exists, here and there, a strange anomaly. The President receives his twenty-five thousand a year, while, here and there, a Collector pockets his hundred thousand. The Chamberlain of this City may receive, according to Dame Rumor, his hundred thousand; the Corporation Counsel his thirty thousand; the Sheriff his fifty thousand, and a few others their yearly "dot;" but no careful rural member lies awake o' nights for that—not one. It seems a settled thing, a hopeless fact, that they who do little work receive large pay, and those who do much work receive little pay. Of course, it must continue; it can never be remedied.

We venture to suggest to any inquiring mind that a really able man can command, in this City, five thousand dollars a year, at least; that whenever our Judges are paid ten thousand a year, first-class lawyers will take those positions, and the curious spectacle of men growing rich on salaries of twenty-five hundred dollars will disappear; that, whenever the Treasury concludes to pay their *most important* agents five thousand dollars a year, they will secure able and honest men, who will double the revenue of these United States. *Verbum sap.*

Quartermasters Versus Fighting Generals—Mr. Wilson's Bill.

The Army Bill, presented by Senator WILSON, which has passed the Senate, and is now before the Military Committee of the House, contains a provision for one chief quartermaster, with the rank of brigadier-general, and three assistants with the same rank. We do not understand this apparently extraordinary arrangement, by which, while only *nine* brigadier-generals are considered necessary to command troops, *four* are deemed essential to provide the troops with material. Nor do we see why four general officers of the same grade should be at the head of the Quartermaster's Department, the rule being that the head of the Department shall have a grade superior to that of his assistants.

It would appear that some special interests are being provided for, without the knowledge of Mr. WILSON. It would be strange indeed to see all the general officers who have distinguished themselves in the face of the enemy mustered out or reduced to a comparatively insignificant grade, and three or four non-combatants selected for promotion to the places vacated by these maimed soldiers.

We do not intend to underrate the importance of the Quartermaster's Department, nor to deny that its officers have performed creditably a vast amount of work, but it has been that kind of work for which it has not heretofore been customary to bestow such distinguished honors. The first places have been always reserved for those who exposed their lives daily and habitually to the foe.

Places Ceded to the United States—A Defect in the Law Remedied.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill intended to remedy that defect in our legislation in relation to the places ceded to the United States, which was brought to the attention of the public by the decision of Judge SHIPMAN in the case of Mr. BARNEY a short time since. The difficulties which were thus pointed out, were that the old law passed in 1825, was by the Supreme Court decided to be applicable only to offences which were made such by the laws of the States which were in force at the time of its passage, and hence that it applied only to places which had been ceded previous to the time of its passage. The point was argued in the case, but was not decided that the repeal of a State statute which was in existence at the time of the passage of the law of 1825, prevented the subsequent punishment by the United States Courts of acts which they could have punished previous to the repeal.

The new statute, as proposed, remedies one difficulty by providing for offences committed in places hereafter to be ceded, as well as those which have been already ceded. And it makes more clear the language in reference to what shall constitute the offence, though the same construction had been put upon the old statute by the Courts.

But it adopts in plain language the construction which was put upon the old law by the Supreme Court, and out of which construction the difficulties in that law grew. The intention of the old law was pretty clearly that an act against the law should receive the same punishment, whether it was committed within the places ceded to the United States, or without their limits, so that the punishment of offences should be uniform in each State. The Supreme Court, however, held that it applied only to State laws which were in force in 1825, and thus at once introduced an element of disagreement, because while the legislation of the State varied in the progress of years, as the necessities of society required, the Courts of the United States must always enforce the laws as they were in 1825.

This same disagreement is carried into this present law in express terms. So that under its provisions the Courts of the United States will always have to inquire what were offences against State laws in 1866, instead of inquiring what they are at the time then present.

We are disposed to think that the other course would have been wiser and more satisfactory, because it would have tended to harmonize the legal systems of the country, which are now too multifarious for convenience. But we have got along with this difficulty for a good many years, and we suppose we can get along in future.

It would have been well, we think, to expressly repeal the law of 1825, except as to offences already committed, lest it be found that as to places ceded before 1825, the Courts may be compelled to look still at the laws of 1825 instead of those of 1866. But whether these changes be made in the bill or not, it ought to become a law, and that speedily.

The Happiness we Purchase by Making Money.

There is a wide-spread belief that wealth insures ease; ease, health; health, happiness. But wealth—what we now call wealth—is rarely accumulated by industry, by daily labor. One man, with brain and hands, may earn two dollars, three dollars, five dollars, ten dollars per day; rarely more than that. But it is possible with the brains of one man to make a thousand hands work, so that the man of brains may get a good share of the profits of their industry. When this can be done, great wealth may be accumulated by one man. The time was when three thousand dollars a year was a handsome, an ample income; but not now. We read over the lists, and find $20,000, $50,000, $100,000, and larger sums quite common. Men forget that these are the great prizes, and so no one is satisfied with the old ample income of $3,000. Yet the vast majority of merchants, lawyers, doctors, professors, manufacturers, do not secure even that amount.

No, the great incomes are not made by industry, but by *speculation*; not by producing with hands and brains, but by buying and selling—buying cheap and selling dear; and one other curious and wide-spread belief exists in the minds of young men, and especially of those who have not tried it, viz.: That what one man has done, he too can do. So he rushes to a great city to do it. We do not say he cannot do it, nor do we say it is wrong for him to try. What we desire to say is this, that of the hundred who try, ninety-nine fail. We desire to say further, that the one who succeeds in making his hundred thousand a year, does not insure himself ease, or health, or happiness. It has been said by one of the money-makers, (one who had succeeded in getting a hundred thousand a year and two strokes of paralysis,) that it takes a wonderfully smart man to *keep* half a million of money. It certainly does, for every other smart man is bent upon getting it away from him, and they are a thousand to his one. Ease, therefore, is out of the question.

Health is not possible with an anxious mind, and we affirm that it is not possible to speculate with serenity. It is heavenly, ecstatic, when all goes up; devilish, dyspeptic, when all goes, down. And the speculator well knows it goes down as often as it goes up. It has not been our fortune ever to know a speculator who was happy when losing money.

But does the money-maker always secure happiness, even when most successful? We assume that he must and will live in the City of New-York; he is spoiled for innocent pleasures, for green fields and pastures fair. In the city he must work, must speculate as the rest do, or he is without companions and dies of *ennui*. Therefore, he has an office in a loft in South-street, or in a cellar in Wall-street; there he must spend his days. It is dark, gloomy, not a heavenly mansion one would think, and the rent is high. The wealthy man is sometimes sought after and party houses are open to him, where he may spend his nights till his knees ache, talking to stupid man, or—lovely woman. He is certain to devour in one Winter a vast quantity of midnight supper; is certain to wake with heavy head and heavy heart. No such man eats a happy breakfast. Then he *must* get to his office—How? He cannot ride to it in his own nice crimson-lined coupé, for his horse will slip and lame himself, his carriage will be crushed by greedy omnibuses. His sole resource is the street-car. At this he makes a plunge, grasps the iron railing with his tender palms. He may hold on there, perhaps, or possibly he may crowd himself to the inside. He may get a seat, which is not likely, but if he does, it is next to Mistress Maginnis and a market-basket. Probably he owns no stock in the line, therefore, he growls at the penny extortion, at the scrouging accommodation! This certainly is not unalloyed happiness. What next? A man, even a wealthy one, must have sustenance, and to get it down town he resorts to the feeding-places which enterprising citizens have opened to minister to his happiness. In these delectable retreats he is sure to find dirty table-cloths, coarse waiters, indifferently-prepared food, at high prices. It is difficult to find a decently-kept restaurant down town; some say impossible.

To get home to his palatial mansion, he must repeat at night the torments of the morning, intensified. If this be happiness, wealthy men are welcome to it.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—While abating the more flagrant nuisances that infest the streets, we hope this new Commission will sweep away the gangs of chewers and spitters who hang around the corners of Broadway, and more especially near the main doors of the large hotels. These fellows stand in such places in platoons, crowding pedestrians from the sidewalk, smoking most villainous cigars, staring impudently into the ladies' faces, and spitting, spitting, spitting tobacco juice under the feet of all who are forced to pass in their vicinity. There is one place, in particular, where this brown flood of the extract of Kentucky staple is so plentiful that the landlord himself (so it is said) contemplates the placing of tanks at the door for the accommodation of the immense crowd of expectorating loafers. A man who will spit upon the sidewalk of a much-traveled street would do the same thing upon your parlor carpet; a man who will smoke in a place frequented by women would scarcely hesitate to light his cigar at the wax-candles on the altar during a religious ceremony.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 24.

AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The United States consul at Port Mahon, Minorca Island, under date of February 28, informs the Department of State that the United States merchant vessels are eagerly sought after about the Mediterranean, and are preferred by freighters to vessels of any other nation. He says that within a very short time past American vessels could have been chartered to great advantage. The grain trade from the Black Sea offers profitable employment to American ship-owners, and is now nearly monopolized by the Greeks.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been officially informed that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have agreed to go to the Arkansas for the purpose of signing a treaty of peace. These Indians were preparing for an attack on the stock and property of the Overland Dispatch Company, when the courier from Major WYNKOOP arrived to invite them to meet him for the above-named object. The Commissioner is in receipt of letters from Omaha, Nebraska, stating that all the Indian tribes are now at home and preparing for Spring operations.

WEATHER PROPHECIES.

The weather prophets announce that the unusual quantity of snow that fell during the Winter is indicative of a prosperous and fruitful agricultural season.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 24.

CORRECTION.

In preparing the Loan Bill to be telegraphed yesterday, a printed copy was used containing a clause which had been struck out. The following clause should have been omitted:

"*And provided*, That the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States, may be made payable, both principal and interest, in the coin or currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per centum per annum."

The above clause was not in the bill as it was passed.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House met as if in Committee of the Whole, the only business in order being general debate on the President's Annual Message. The attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, was very slim.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, rose to a personal explanation in reference to the *Globe* report of the discussion between himself and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) on Thursday last. He stated that remarks purporting to have been made by Mr. GARFIELD were not heard by him, (Mr. BROOKS,) and were, as he understood them, incorrectly reported, although it was not for him to say how or where the mis-reporting occurred. It was to him a matter of comparatively little importance, except that he wished to stand right upon the record.

Referring to the report made by Mr. GARFIELD last Congress, from the Select Committee to investigate into the management of the Currency Printing Bureau, he found that although it was not signed, it commenced by reciting that "Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee, made the following report."

The minority report was signed by himself (Mr. BROOKS) and Messrs. STEWART, STEEL and DAWSON. He had a letter read from Mr. JORDAN, Solicitor to the Treasury, to Mr. CHASE, stating as the result of the investigation made by him into the charges against G. M. CLARKE, an entire conviction that the most material of the statements made were true.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was obliged to the gentleman from New-York for the correction he had made. It was the universal custom for one member, authorized by a Committee, to made the report, and that had been done in this case. He had been authorized by a majority of the Committee to make the report. If he had not been so authorized, surely some one of the four members associated with him (Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland; Mr. WILSON, of Iowa; Mr. JENCKS, of Rhode Island, and Mr. FENTON, of New-York,) would have made a correction at this time.

The conclusion of the report which he had made was in these words: "Resolved, That the policy of printing public money in the treasury has resulted in a great saving of expense to the Government and security against fraud, and that the affairs of the Printing Bureau have been administered with marked ability and integrity." In addition to this there was a report from Governor FENTON expressly stating that he concurred with the report of the Committee in everything except a reflection on the New York Bank Note Company.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that he had not concurred in the conclusions of the Committee, and that if the report had been presented to him for his signature he would not have signed it.

Mr. GARFIELD stated that this was the first that he knew that the gentleman from Iowa dissented from the report of the majority. The majority had authorized him (GARFIELD) to make the report, and he had made it.

Mr. WILSON said that he had been asked by Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, a member of the Committee, whether he was willing to sign the report, and had replied that he was not, as he did not agree with the Committee in its conclusions as set forth in the report and in the resolution accompanying it.

Here the matter dropped.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. MOULTON in discussing the question of reconstruction argued that public faith and security required—

First—That the Government shall be absolutely protected from the repetition of secession and rebellion, by providing for the punishment of treason.

Second—That the freedmen will be secured an absolute equality with the white man before the law, and shall be endowed with every political right necessary to maintain that equality.

Third—That representation in Congress shall be founded on and in proportion to numbers entitled to suffrage.

Fourth—That the rebel debt shall be absolutely repudiated;

Fifth—That civil rights shall be guaranteed to all, with the means to enforce them.

He held that these rights and conditions should be secured by proper amendments to the Constitution, and that now was the time to inaugurate these amendments.

In relation to the President, he said that until recently he had the confidence of the Union Party, and that no honorable man could have believed that he would desert the party which had defended him against the assaults of traitors and had elected him to the position he held. Ingratitude had been ever regarded as a crime, of the most damning character; but yet, in his opinion, ANDY JOHNSON would go down to posterity, not only as the betrayer of his party, but as an ingrate, infamous in all time to come to all honorable men. All the instincts of ANDY JOHNSON, he said, were intensely Southern. He hated Northern men as intensely as did DAVIS or TOOMBS, BEAUREGARD or LEE. This the Southern people knew; hence their confidence in JOHNSON. In his (Mr. MOULTON's) opinion it was, to say the least, unfortunate that any man with intense Southern feelings and instincts should at this time be at the head of this Government. The pernicious consequences of it might require the work of ages to correct and overcome.

Mr. MYERS next addressed the House, taking strong grounds against the President's policy of reconstruction. He held that no one of the rebellious States should be admitted to representation until it had conformed by its constitution and laws to the change in political relations brought about by the war. As to the suggestion that districts in States should be admitted to representation, he showed how absurd that was; because it is the State that sends Senators to Congress, and it is the State to which a republican form of government must be guaranteed. He hoped the time was near when that guarantee and recognition should be given to Tennessee. The other rebel States, he showed, had no right to complain of delay; but, even as to them, he would look upon it as prodigy when their rehabilitation should be complete. Slavery being dead it was the duty of Congress to alter the representation based upon it. He would not demand of the South a policy which his own State had not adopted, but he would ask from North and South that a population excluded from voting should not avail in any State for the purpose of representation.

Mr. BUCKLAND addressed the House. He said that the people were becoming very impatient at the delay in reconstruction, and did not understand why Congress had not adopted some definite plan. He held that the people of a State, finding themselves, from any cause, without a Government, might organize a Government and exercise its functions without the assent of Congress; but he did not think that representation should be admitted from Tennessee or any of the rebel States without the concurrent or joint action of both branches of Congress. He deprecated the warfare waged against the President. The people did not believe that Mr. JOHNSON was about to prove recreant to the great trust reposed in him, and they would stand by him regardless of attacks from any quarter. He disapproved of the assaults made upon the President, and thought they were uncalled for and out of place. He did not follow the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee (Mr. STEVENS) on that part of his plan of reconstructing the rebellious States. It seemed to him as if it was the policy to get up a bad state of feeling between the President and Congress, and to destroy the confidence of loyal people in the President. He would not be a party to any such warfare. If he were sure that the rights of loyal whites and of freedmen would be respected and protected by the Southern people, he would vote to-day to restore those States to their practical relations with the Government without requiring more than a single amendment to the Constitution, and that would be on the subject of apportioning representation. His own opinion was that representation should be founded solely upon voters. He was very anxious that measures should be devised that would satisfy the people both South and North, so that they might again meet together in cordial friendship on terms of perfect equality and with mutual respect. He hoped that before this Congress adjourned such measures would be adopted.

Mr. HART next addressed the House on the same question of reconstruction, taking the ground that the people of the South were not in a condition to be intrusted with full powers in the Government. In support of that position, he quoted extensively from testimony taken before the Reconstruction Committee. If the Government were to let traitors go unwhipped of justice, at least they should be held back from coming so near as to endanger the future peace of the country. The people of the Southern States were lapsing into a condition of anarchy. Humanity, justice and the honor of the country demanded that government in those States should be established at once on sure foundations. They had seen the utter failure of entrusting to the people of the rebel States themselves the establishment of such governments as would afford them irreversible guarantees for the future. It was noticed that if the military forces were withdrawn, the rebel States would be in rebellion thirty days thereafter. What course, he asked, should be pursued to bring these people back on a platform of justice? He knew of but one way by which these States should be restored, and that was to recognize them as entitled to representation only, when a majority of the population of each State were willing and able to maintain a loyal government, and to afford those guarantees which eternal justice should ever demand. He advocated the extension of suffrage to the freedmen of the South, saying that it was monstrous that four millions of people who had been free and independent should be deprived of the right to vote, for no better reason than the color of their skin; and he contended that no more humane course could be adopted than to franchise the freedmen and thereby strengthen the loyal white men of the South, in order to create an irreversible guarantee for the future peace and safety of the nation.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke at length on the constitutional amendment. The Judiciary Committee had reported that an exception should be allowed so that compensation may be made for slaves enlisted in the army under the Act of Congress of Feb. 24, 1864, for slaves enlisted under certain laws of Maryland. There was now in the United States Treasury, as a part of the commutation fund, a little over nine millions of dollars, applicable to payment for slaves enlisted. As this was provided for by law, and as the amount was small, it was not proposed, he said, to disturb that. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the general amendment to the Constitution. Slaves were not property at common law, and no one of the States which in our past history abolished Slavery, ever made compensation for them. There was now no obligation on the part of the Government to make compensation for the slaves emancipated. Our national debt was now near three thousand millions of dollars, and it would require us to increase that debt twelve hundred millions of dollars to pay for the slaves. If we would avoid repudiation we must forever prohibit the possibility of this. It was important that the question should be finally settled. He exhibited a statistical table showing that it would require one-fourth of all the taxable property of the Slave States to pay for the slaves. If we did not prohibit this the Northern Democracy would unite with the South in the scheme of making payment. He read extracts from the message of the so-called Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, and from Gen. SCHURZ's report to show that the South was now making the demand. The Virginia Legislature had recently proposed to take an inventory of all the slaves of the State with a view to payment. "Let us," he said, "forever close this question or it will rise up to create alarm among the creditors of the nation. If we do not now make amendments they will not be made when rebel representatives fill these halls. The public demand constitutional amendments changing the basis of representation, prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt, and prohibiting payment for emancipated slaves."

THE FALL OF GOLD.

At the close of Mr. LAWRENCE's remarks, Mr. WENTWORTH asked whether any preparations were being made to dress the hall in mourning on account of the fall in gold to 125. [Laughter.]

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said he did not believe there were.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Although I am myself delighted with the fall in gold, yet if the opponents of that policy wish to do anything of the kind, I will not object. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, would like to inquire at the same time whether anything was being done to reduce taxes. These had not fallen as gold had.

Mr. WENTWORTH replied that the few remaining soldiers and widows of the war of the revolution and of the war of 1812, as well as members of Congress, the employes of the House and the laboring people generally, would probably have the chance in a few days to rejoice that the credit of this Government was restored. [Laughter.]

The House at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

President Johnson and the Connecticut Election.

The following correspondence appeared in the *National Intelligencer* yesterday morning:

POST OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.,
March 22, 1866.

SIR: I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of JAMES E. ENGLISH as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your veto, to the defence of your speech of the 22d of February, and of your policy of restoration in opposition to the Disunionists of Congress.

I am opposing the election of General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, who openly disapproves of your veto and your 22d February speech, and declines to support your policy, as opposed to the Radical majority in Congress.

If my political action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you to receive my resignation as postmaster in this city.

I have the honor to remain as ever, your friend and obedient servant. E. S. CLEVELAND.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON President United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDORSEMENT.

Your political action in upholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is therefore not accepted, but is herewith returned.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 23, 1866.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 24.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To enable the Marshall Seminary of Easton to sell real estate.

To incorporate the Journeymen's Blank Bookbinders' Benevolent Union of New-York.

To allow the New-York Conservatory of Music to increase its capital stock.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the acts of the Commissioner of Highways in Castleton.

In regard to the boundary lines of the Wellsville Free School.

Incorporating the Guild of the Holy Cross of New-York.

Incorporating the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

To convey lands in Oswego to CHENEY AMES. Ordered to a third reading.

In relation to rates of wharfage and to regulate the piers, wharves and bulkheads in New-York.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 24.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—The Niagara Frontier Police Bill.

By Mr. HISCOCK—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the duties of Supervisors.

Also to incorporate the Union Land and Cotton Company.

By Mr. J. L. PARKER—Against the bill for the construction of an elevated railroad in Broadway, New-York.

Mr. LEWIS moved to disagree with the report, and upon that moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the report disagreed to by 27 to 68.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be printed and placed on general orders, and this was agreed to.

By Mr. J. L. PARKER—Against the construction of Rand's Elevated Railway in New-York.

The report was disagreed to, and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Also against the Suspension Railroad in Broadway and other streets in New-York.

This report was disagreed to, and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Also against an elevated railroad in Spring and other streets in New-York.

The report was disagreed to and the bill committed as above.

Also against another elevated railroad in Broadway.

The report was disagreed to and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also favorably the following:

For the construction of a railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. JEWETT—For a railroad in Broadway, Lexington-avenue, and certain other avenues and streets in New-York.

Mr. JEWETT reported the Central Railroad Fare Bill with amendments.

It provides that the Company may charge two cents per mile for way passengers, when carried on trains running at the rate of twenty minutes or less per hour and two and a half cents on trains running at greater speed than twenty miles per hour, and it requires the Company to run daily two passenger trains, for which the average speed shall not exceed twenty miles per hour; such trains to stop at every regular passenger station.

Section three requires all railroad companies in the State to carry all freight offered to them from this State within ten days after receiving the same.

By Mr. WEED—To regulate the fare on street railroads in New-York and Brooklyn. Whenever their net profits exceed fifteen per cent. on the actual cost of the roads, the fare is to be reduced to four cents, and so on at that rate. Limits the fare on all city railroads to five cents.

By Mr. B. N. HUNTINGTON—To regulate the deposit of money belonging to the City and County of New-York.

By Mr. BOYD—To amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank. Also, relative to the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

By Mr. SNYDER—Relative to the restoration of securities now held in deposit in the Insurance Department in trust for life insurance companies.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the Rochester City charter.

By Mr. MAURICE—To improve Broadway in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WILBUR—To authorize the Comptroller of New-York to borrow money for the use of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Also, to authorize the City of Utica to raise money by tax for the Fire Department.

By Mr. [illegible]—To provide for the publication of Supreme Court reports.

By Mr. [illegible]—To amend the act of 1847, to provide for certain expenses of Government, to fix salaries of certain judicial and other officers, and for other purposes. Also, relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of land in New-York and Kings Counties.

MEXICO.

The Belgian Envoys Attacked by Guerrillas—One Killed and others Seriously Wounded—Thirty Thousand French Troops in the Country.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 23.

The *Picayune* has the following:

The steamer *Sonora*, from Vera Cruz on the 12th, via Tampico on the 15th, and Bagdad on the 18th inst, has arrived here.

The weather at Vera Cruz is already quite warm, but the city is quite healthy. The population is large compared to what it was in former years. Business is lively. The work on the railroad from the seacoast in direction of the capital is progressing rapidly, but the road is not in running order yet further than Paso del Macho, 45 miles from Vera Cruz.

The Commission which went to Mexico to announce the death of King LEOPOLD of Belgium to the Empress CARLOTTA, while returning to Vera Cruz, were attacked by guerrillas at Sio Frio, between Puebla and the capital. One of them was killed, another had his arm fractured, and it afterward had to be amputated, and the third was badly wounded.

A passenger by the *Sonora*, who left San Luis de Potosi February 13, and who passed through Queretaro, Puebla and Orizaba, reports business dull in San Luis. Rents were unaccountably high. The mines, and especially the Catasco mines, were very lively. A regular stage was running between San Luis, Monterey and Saltillo, but there was no communication with Matamoras or Tampico. All was quiet in San Luis, but not so in the suburbs around it. All was quiet between San Luis and Queretaro and the Capital.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 15th inst.

The capitol was full of people, but business was dull. Few Americans were there. They had all gone to Cordova.

There was no sickness at Vera Cruz, Tampico or Bagdad.

Small quantities of troops were constantly arriving in Mexico from Europe, and not many were leaving—only such whose time of service was up were going away.

Thirty thousand French troops are in Mexico, about 10,000 of whom are under Gen. MEJIA, who is highly trusted.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Charge of Bribery Against the California Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 24.

The steamer *Golden* has arrived here, with the passengers and mails that left New-York on the 1st inst.

D. O. MCCARTY, editor of the *Flag* newspaper, now refuses to give the Investigating Committee of the Legislature any information whatever concerning the bribing of members of the Legislature, as was charged by him in that paper. The Committee have summoned all the leading firms and men of the city, and examined them, and they all deny any knowledge of bribing the members.

Mining stocks are again firmer. Savage, $1,020; Belcher, $320; Gould & Curry, $1,050; Yellow Jacket, $775; Choller Potosi, $402; Ophir, $752; Hale & Norcross, $1,000; Alpha, $400; Bullion, $118; Imperial, $145; Empire Mill, $200. Legal-tenders, 75¼.

KENTUCKY.

The Soldier's Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 24.

The Kentucky Soldiers' Convention meets here on the 6th and 7th of April, and not on the 16th and 17th, as reported in the Eastern papers.

OHIO.

Movements of the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 24.

The Ohio Legislature, upon invitation of the Cincinnati Merchant's Exchange, arrived here last night to partake of the hospitalities of the city.

The *Commercial* estimates the loss by the fire at $1,751,000, and the insurance at $293,000.

Death of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Williams.

Boston, Saturday, March 24.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. WILLIAMS died last night at 12 o'clock, at the residence of his sister in this city, of inflammation of the brain, probably occasioned by his severe labors in the Adjutant-General's Department during the past five years. No officer could die more regretted or beloved.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 21.

The steamer *H. Livingston*, from New-York, has arrived.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 22.

The steamer *Missouri*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

Meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New-York.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, March 23.

The annual meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New-York will be held at the Tifft House, Buffalo, on Wednesday, April 4, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members may vote in person or by proxy.

Execution of a Negro Murderer.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, March 23.

The negro, ESSEX WALKER, was hung to-day, for the murder of Dr. THOMAS HYNE, of Essex County.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 24.

HARVEY BANSFIELD & Co.'s Wooden-ware Factory was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $150,000, which is only partly insured.

Death of Judge F. P. Stevens.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, March 24.

Judge F. P. STEVENS died in this City last night, aged 55 years.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday March 24.

Mr. EDWARD WALSH, a prominent citizen here, died last night.

FIRE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—About 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the third floor of the four-story building corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, occupied as a paper-hanging manufactory, by J. DECKER. The flames spread with such rapidity that the entire third and fourth floors were burnt out, and about $1,500 worth of paper stock consumed. Loss covered by insurance. The second floor of the building is occupied as a Mission school. Damage by water about $150. The first floor fronting on Second-avenue is occupied as a liquor-store by MICHAEL COTTON. Loss by water on stock and fixtures, $200. Fully insured. The first floor fronting on Thirty-fourth-street is occupied as a grocery-store by JAMES BURNS. Damage on stock by water $200, which is covered by insurance. The building is owned by MICHAEL COTTON. Damage $1,500. Insured.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock the body of MARGARET MAHER was found floating in a pond at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY on the body, when it was shown in evidence that deceased had been deranged since October last, and had lived with her brother, THOMAS MAHER, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street; on Thursday last the brother left home for a short time, and had locked his sister up in a room. After his departure the deceased got out of the house through a small window, and has been missing ever since. A verdict of suicide by drowning was rendered by the Jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 32 years of age.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Conferences on this theme will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, in Dr. ARMITAGE's church, corner Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue; Drs. VERMILYE, KREBS, and others, will speak. The supposed exclusiveness of certain denominations will be the subject of thought. Also, in Dr. EELL's church, Brooklyn, at half-past three this afternoon, Drs. STORRS, EELS and THRALL will speak. Rev. L. H. MILLS, Rector of St. Ann's Church, will preach for Dr. CROSBY, Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, at half-past seven this evening.

GAS CONSUMERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on Monday evening, in the hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street. The object of the Association is to secure to our citizens a supply of good gas at a fair price.

EXHIBITION.—An exhibition at the Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I., one of the oldest incorporated institutions of the kind in the State, is announced in the advertising columns.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Washington Market—Tenant Houses—Brooklyn—The Rag-Dealers—Lime-Kilns—Miscellaneous.

At the meeting of the Board, on Friday afternoon, the subject of remedying the frightful evils which exist in our tenement houses first took tangible form. Col. Bliss, Attorney for the Board, having presented Inspector Blaisdell's report against the two five-story tenement buildings at No. 506 East Thirteenth-street, the Board inquired what action had been taken, and Col. Bliss said that under the Health law and the rules of the Board, he had felt that he had no option but to receive Inspector Blaisdell's complaint, and thereupon promptly ordered the cleansing of the place. The Inspector had found the place an intolerable nuisance. The cellars were damp and filthy; the walls, even up to the fifth story, were wet and slimy; the vaults filled nearly the entire yard; in several rooms there is neither light nor ventilation, and throughout the place is fearfully nasty and provocative of typhus; several deaths from this form of fever have recently occurred in this house. Acting upon impulse, the Board, having heard Col. Eaton's description of this pest-house, ordered that it be vacated at once, and that it be thoroughly cleansed, repaired and painted; and this order having been made, Commissioner Bergen congratulated his brethren upon having, at length, made a real start in the right direction. But Counselor Eaton suggested that the Board might experience unforeseen difficulties in executing this order, especially in turning out of doors, at this season of the year, the indigent families who call this place their dwelling. Counsel felt assured that the police would either disobey the order or turn these poor people out in a body; and if the latter measure were undertaken, where should the families go? He was not, he must frankly inform the Board, prepared to defend their action on this subject, and he objected to it because it would offer some Judge or other person opportunity to denounce the Board's proceedings as arbitrary and forthwith grant an injunction. The Board could not effect reform at right angles, and therefore counsel hoped that the order might be essentially modified. In compliance with these suggestions, and partly because of Judge Bosworth's opinion that nobody could enforce such an order, the Board remodeled its resolution so as to require the thorough cleansing and repairing of the house with as little inconvenience to the tenants as possible.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

The old ruin on the West Side came up again under the following letter from the Sanitary Superintendent:

Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the following facts regarding Washington Market, discovered upon personal inspection. Those portions of the original building immediately upon the streets are provided with tight stone or plank floors, beneath which are cellars used for storage of fruit and other articles of food. The building thus constructed forms imperfectly a hollow square, and the space thus inclosed has been roofed and floored, but is without cellars. Beneath this floor are drains which have become clogged by the accumulation of filth, in consequence of which not only are the drippings from the fish and other stalls retained in and beneath the floors, but during a rain the water conducted from the roof by tin leaders into said drains has no proper outlet, and finds its way through various crevices and holes into the cellars of the outer buildings. These are provided with floors beneath which the water accumulates. At the time of my inspection beneath these cellar-floors it had a depth of some six inches. The floors both of the market and of the cellars are in many places rotten. In view of the above facts, I am of opinion that Washington Market is in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health; and it is also my opinion that this nuisance can only be abated by the removal of the market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health.

Inspector Emerson's report against the dumping-grounds in the rear of West Washington Market, and a report showing how far the stall-keepers at the market have encroached upon Vesey, Fulton and West streets, showing that more than a score of shanties in West-street extend into the street thirteen feet beyond the curb-stone, were taken up in connection with Superintendent Dalton's letter. President Schultz reminded the Board that at the last session it was ordered that no more manure be dumped on any pier or elsewhere in the City, and Commissioner Manierre, who did not attend the meeting on Tuesday afternoon, requested the Secretary to record his vote in favor of the measure. Commissioner Bergen said that as a farmer, knowing the necessity of having dumping-grounds somewhere in the City, he voted against the resolution to prohibit dumping. Dr. Swinburne said that the object at which the Board had aimed was the removal of from 5,000 to 10,000 loads of manure and offal, which lay on the dumping-grounds. President Schultz feared that the street-cleaners might have a lien against the City if the Board were to deprive them of the use of the dumping grounds; he thought that their contract either stipulated or implied that the City should yield them certain piers for this purpose without charge; he did not, however, suppose that they could rightfully keep such vast heaps of manure on the piers as they have there at present; it seemed to him that their clear duty is to remove these accumulations in their boats. Commissioner Bergen informed the Board that the accumulation of street-gatherings during the Winter is a necessity, since the boats which take the manures to the farmers cannot run in Winter; as a rule in Spring, Summer and Autumn, the street-cleaners cannot accumulate manure on their piers, because the farmers' demand for dressing in those seasons is greater than the supply, and hence the sloops and schooners that take the manure to them remove it from the piers on the very day when the cleaners dump it. Dr. Swinburne and Judge Bosworth read the City ordinances and the street-cleaning contract to show that it is and has been unlawful to deposit manure anywhere in the City except at the designated dumping-grounds, and that there the manure is to be unloaded into boats. Counselor Eaton had no doubt that if the Board could reach the history of the contract for cleaning the streets, it would appear that there was a struggle on one side to obtain permission to keep manure on the piers through Winter and until Spring, and on the other to require the removal of the manure daily; his own view was, that the street-cleaners were required, under the contract, to deposit manure in their boats and take it from the City daily. Dr. Stone entertained a like view. President Schultz said that while the contractors do not deny the power of the Board of Health in this matter, they propose, if deprived of what they conceive to be their rights, to sue the Common Council for damages. The subject was at this stage referred to Attorney Bliss, as was also Inspector Emerson's report concerning the marketmen's encroachments upon West, Vesey and Fulton streets. The question coming upon Washington Market, Commissioner Acton moved that that crumbling wreck be summarily demolished; but a motion prevailed instructing Attorney Bliss to serve proper papers upon the persons who occupy the stands which encroach upon the streets.

BROOKLYN MATTERS.

Dr. Crane and Commissioner Bergen reported that the contracts for cleaning Brooklyn are so crooked that they do not know how to begin to straighten them. Last year the Board of Aldermen surrendered to the Councilmen the making of contracts for street-cleaning, and under the Councilmen's advertisements for proposals a number of irresponsible bidders had offered to do the work for less than half its actual worth; but the Councilmen had not chosen to accept these bids, and the consequence was that fifteen Wards had not been put under contract; an act on the subject is now pending before the Legislature. The Common Council last year made a contract with Mr. Francis Swift for the removal of night-soil; but the forty-two licensed scavengers of the City have sued out an injunction restraining him from proceeding under the contract, their claim being that the City has neither moral nor legal right, after having licensed them and received their money, to take their work out of their hands and give it to a person who has no license. The scavengers' license expires on the 1st of April, and in view of this fact the Board dismissed the subject without any definite action.

Dr. Crane and Commissioner Bergen recommended the appointment of Jacob Johnson, Jr., and Wm. E. Van Orden to clerkships in the Deputy Superintendent's office, in Brooklyn, and the Board indorsed the report.

Dr. Baker, one of the Inspectors for Brooklyn, reported as offensive and dangerous to health several fat and bone-boiling establishments on Webster-avenue, in Newtown, and Dr. Parker desired to ascertain where the Board intended to permit these places to exist. President Schultz said that the establishments engaged in this business on the outskirts of Jersey City and Brooklyn take the refuse bones which are rejected by the New-York establishments, and they therefore become peculiarly offensive. Dr. Parker wished the Board to view these things as incidents of a large population, and it seemed to him that the Board ought only to require their proprietors to conduct their business in a proper way; the Board cannot prove that bone-boiling establishments are injurious to human health; living in their vicinity is merely taking cod-liver oil by inhalation.

Commissioner Bergen said that these establishments have frequently been indicted in Brooklyn, but that no Jury has been able to show that they are prejudicial to health.

Attorney Bliss reported the Bedford Brewery, at the intersection of Franklin-avenue and Pacific-street, the place being an intolerable nuisance; and the Board ordered that the business be suspended and the place cleansed.

INTERESTING TO RAG-DEALERS.

Inspector Newman presented as a nuisance the rag-picking establishments in Pearl-street, and reported that they are prejudicial to life and health, and tend to depreciate the value of property in their immediate neighborhood.

Dr. Swinburne—The season has arrived when it is highly important that we take action in regard to the landing and storage of rags from foreign and even some domestic ports. These matters have heretofore been referred to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn respectively; but it will undoubtedly now devolve upon this Board. I think that we should find some isolated place outside the city, possibly on the islands at the neck of the Sound, there to deposit all rags that arrive at this port.

Judge Bosworth moved that the Board suspend proceedings against the rag-dealers until the President and Dr. Swinburne can have a conference with them, and the Board so ordered.

LIME-KILNS, &C.

Col. Bliss presented the lime-kiln at Nos. 531 and 533 East Thirteenth-street as a nuisance, and said that he had served a notice upon Mr. Henry, the owner, ordering the suspension of the business and the moving of the oyster-shells, inanimate feline animals, and other offal which had been accumulated there to the amount of more than a thousand loads. The Board indorsed the Colonel's action.

Inspector Morris reported the stable in a vacant lot near Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, and Col. Bliss recommended the removal of the building; but as Judge Bosworth could not find authority for such proceeding, it was merely ordered that the stable be cleansed.

Inspector Blaisdell reported the extensive slaughter-houses at Nos. 183 and 185 Eldridge-street—the largest and most complete in the City—and the Board ordered that business be suspended there until the place can be properly cleansed.

Inspector Newman reported Piers Nos. 29 and 30, East River, and the report was referred to Capt. Bowen G. Lord, of the Sanitary Company.

The officers of the Bull's Head Bank entered complaint against a kindling-wood establishment which uses sawdust as fuel, and from which rises a dense smoke, which is so offensive as to compel the bank officers to keep their doors and windows closed. The remedy suggested is either elevation of the chimney or a change of fuel.

In compliance with the request of the Sanitary Superintendent, the Board ordered the police to notify owners and keepers of stables that they are not to be permitted to dry or place straw or other matter in the streets or on the sidewalks.

The number of complaints served by the officers of the Board has risen to 2,184.

The Board is to hold a special meeting at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, to consider Counselor Eaton's draft of a code for the Commission.

President Schultz and Dr. Swinburne will receive a delegation of rag-dealers, in the President's chamber, at No. 301 Mott-street, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. All rag-dealers are invited to attend and take part in the conference.

NATIONAL GUARD MOVEMENTS.

Battalion and Wing Drills—Appointments and Resignations—Inspector-General's Circular—Elections and Expulsions—Miscellaneous Gossip.

We give below our usual budget of National Guard news and gossip. The past week has been unusually prolific in battalion drills, so much so that our limits preclude any extended criticism.

BATTALION DRILLS.

The right wing of the Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) assembled for battalion drill on Monday evening, the 19th inst., at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Lieut.-Col. Gould Thorpe was in command. We were surprised to see so slim an attendance, there being scarcely one hundred and fifty men under arms. The three companies on drill ought to have turned out at least thirty files each. For convenience sake the command was formed in platoons, or six acting companies. As the Fourth are as yet deficient in officers, one of the companies was placed under the command of a duty-sergeant, which was an oversight, as there were two first sergeants on parade, one of whom, Sergt. Riley, has frequently been in command of a company while with the "Old Fifth" in the field. Noncommissioned officers have as much right to their rank as those holding commissions. The appearance of the Zouaves was very good, although some uniformity ought to be adopted in the style of the turbans. Nearly all those worn on Monday evening were too small. We also noticed that the Major wore a fatigue jacket, while all the other officers were in full dress. The rank and file were ordered to appear with the turban, which in a Zouave organization is full dress; officers, therefore, ought to comply with the regulations in such cases, and appear in full dress. At first the movements of the battalion were stiff and somewhat awkward, owing partly to the hesitation of the line officers in giving the cautionary commands. Col. Thorpe, however, exercised a commendable degree of patience, and was rewarded by getting his command well in hand, thereby improving the appearance of the battalion while in motion. He exercised the command in the usual routine, and exhibited considerable discretion in his manner of handling the battalion, being greatly aided in his successful manœuvring by the activity of Major Ferguson and Adjutant Leonard. We would, however, suggest to Col. Hull that he establish a school for the guides, including the markers and general guides. On Monday evening the markers were made acting right and left general guides, whereas experienced file closers ought to be assigned to those important positions. We were much pleased with the improvement manifested by the Zouaves in the manual, although we think there was too much precipitancy in executing the first motion of each movement. The commandant of the Third Division ought to remember that in successive formations the divisions are brought to a "support," in order that the commanding officer may know that the entire movement has been completed. He neglected this important order nearly every time. We point out these apparent errors in no unkind or carping spirit, as the officers of the Fourth are well enough aware, but now that the regiment has become a component part of the National Guard, common justice compels severe criticism, particularly as the Zouaves can drill as well as any other command in the First Division if they only put themselves on their mettle, and work hard to that end. The movement of the battalion, "forward, guide centre," was admirably executed, forming a striking contrast to the more simple movements.

The left wing of the Fourth Regiment assembled for drill on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. Four companies appeared on parade. The attendance was better than that of the right wing, although Company B ought to make a better show of numbers. Capt. Morris has one of the finest companies in the regiment, and we trust that the members will take more pride in turning out in battalion drills. The first part of the drill was superintended by Maj. Wm. Ferguson, after which Col. Hull assumed command and exercised the regiment in the routine of battalion movements. The drill was a creditable one, and the advancing in line of battle was almost faultless.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment met on Tuesday evening at the State Arsenal for battalion drill. Despite the wretched weather there was a full attendance of the friends of the command, and, what was of more importance, the number of men under arms was a fair exhibit of the actual strength of the regiment, there being nearly 300 men present. The appearance of the battalion was superb, every man having a tidy look, and each individual member seemed determined to do his best. The Drum Corps was in full force, and the field music was in good shape. Line was formed at 8:30 o'clock, and after the usual ceremonies of evening parade the battalion was exercised by Col. Farrar in a few of the leading battalion movements. We were much pleased at the accuracy manifested and the execution of the several movements. Col. Farrar has a good voice and an admirable method, evincing during the evening considerable discretion in handling the battalion and consideration for his men. The only fault to be found was the rapidity with which he gave the consecutive commands in several instances, without waiting for the first command to be completed. We were surprised to see so good a regiment appear on parade without the national colors—the beauty of the colors on parade was no excuse for the absence of the Stars and Stripes. The Color-Sergeant wore the chevrons of an Orderly Sergeant, which is incorrect. After a sharp hour's drill, the command was prepared for review, when Brig.-Gen. William Hall, commanding the Third Brigade, reviewed the regiment, afterward receiving the honor of a marching salute. The appearance of the Thirty-seventh during the inspection by the General was quite soldierly. Only one man wiped his face, and the act being repeated two or three times disgusted us so much that we felt like giving him a sly poke with our umbrella. The alignments in marching by column were very good as were also the wheelings, though the latter would have been improved had there been any markers present. It was rather amusing to notice the officer acting as aid to the reviewing officer raise his cap in return to a salute given by the colors.

Battalion drills of the right and left wings of the Seventh Regiment were given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The attendance on both occasions was good, there being scarcely room for the line to be formed. A visit to any of our city armories will convince any skeptic that some suitable and spacious drill ground to be provided for the use of our militia regiments, and it is a shame that a regiment like the Seventh should be compelled to hold battalion drills in a room like the one they now occupy. In both drills the admirable discipline of the command was revealed. The execution of the manual of arms was very handsome, the motions being accurately observed. We think that the usual care about awkward squads has not been observed, as there were two or three instances of a laxity of the rules in such cases. We noticed on Wednesday evening one or two men who did not wear the uniform pants, and they were very properly relieved. There was a large attendance of the friends of the regiment present on both occasions.

The Twelfth Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal on Friday evening for battalion drill. The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment also held their regular fortnightly drill the same evening at their Armory in Fourteenth-street. Prior engagements prevented our attendance at either of these drills. We understand, however, that both were successful, especially that of the Twelfth Regiment.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

We commend the following circular to the careful attention of officers making out their accounts. Compliance with the rules laid down will obviate many errors and delays:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 15, 1866.

CIRCULAR, No. 1.—The following rules and regulations, in regard to the audit of military accounts, are hereby established:

1. All accounts for services or expenditures must be returned on vouchers or abstracts certified by the Chief of the department in which the services were rendered or the expenditures made. Accounts for services or expenses of the Judge-Advocate-General, Engineer-in-Chief, Surgeon-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence and the Aides-de-Camp and Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, may be returned on distinct vouchers, not abstracted, but properly certified by the officer rendering them.
2. All accounts for expenditures, other than those for ordinary official expenses, must be accompanied by original vouchers and receipts, and by certified copies of orders, reference to contracts or such other references as may properly explain the same.
3. Accounts for repairs of arsenals and armories, and for repairs of ordnance and ordnance stores, or for the purchase of the same, will be allowed only when certified by the Commissary-General of Ordnance.
4. Accounts for alterations and repairs of clothing and quartermaster's stores, and for the purchase of the same, will be allowed only upon the certificate of the Quartermaster-General.
5. All accounts for services and expenses of Courts-martial, or Courts of Inquiry, will be allowed upon the certificate of the Judge-Advocate-General.
6. Accounts for subsistence of troops on duty by order of the Commander-in-Chief will, until further orders, be rendered to and certified by the Quartermaster-General.
7. Accounts for services as enrolling officers, under section 4 of the Militia Law, must be rendered to the Paymaster-General.
8. Accounts for services and expenses of officers detailed to duty on Examining Boards, as provided by sections 91 and 94 of the Militia Law, must be rendered in detail, giving the date of each day on duty, and the several items of expense.
9. Certificates issued for allowance of regimental fund, under provisions of sections 157 and 183 of the Militia Law, must be recorded in this department before the same are filed with the Comptroller.
10. When accounts are payable from other funds than the regular appropriation for military purposes, the vouchers must be borne on distinct abstracts.
11. When possible, vouchers for services or expenditures on account of the "Volunteer Service," will be so designated on their face.
12. Copies of all contracts for supplies, or other expenses payable from any military fund, must be filed in this department, in accordance with section 7, chapter 612, Laws of 1865.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
GEO. S. BACHELLER, Inspector-General.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending March 24, 1866:

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Charles H. Heyzen, Adjutant, March 22, 1866, vice Wm. Townsend, resigned. John J. Kenney, First Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice Q. McCabe, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—H. N. Burmester, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 2866, vice H. Warnken, resigned. August Michael, Frst Lieutenant, March 23, 1866, vice Frederick Jost, resigned. Frizt Horman, Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice August Michael, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Moritz H. Heimerdinger, Captain, March 19, 1866, vice A. Ebelspacker, resigned. Samuel Blum, First Lieutenant, March 19, 1866, vice M. H. Heimerdinger, promoted. Anton Wilsbach, Second Lieutenant, March 19, 1866, vice Samuel Blum, promoted. John C. Hang, First Lieutenant, March 19, 1866, vice D. Reinhardt, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—George D. Smith, First Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice S. D. Cary, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Nicholas Roth, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1866, vice Mathias Smith, promoted. John Hausle, Quartermaster, March 21, 1866, vice Fred. Laulenschlager, term expired. Chas. F. Hagar, March 21, 1866, vice L. J. Ottentot, promoted.

Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry.—Henry W. Harris, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1866, vice Jeremiah R. Green, removed from district.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry.—John C. Nott, Colonel, March 21, 1866, vice John McEwen, resigned. Anthony B. Seger, Lieutenant-Colonel, March 21, 1866, vice John C. Nott, promoted. James J. Schoonmaker, Major, March 21, 1866, vice A. B. Seger, promoted.

Eighty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—James D. Smith, Captain, March 20, 1866, vice Samuel F. Garmon, promoted; Jared F. Brown, First Lieutenant, March 20, 1866, vice J. D. Smith, promoted; Charles A. McCullock, Second Lieutenant, March 20, 1866, vice J. T. Brown, promoted.

One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry.—Robert P. Cormack, Major, March 21, 1866, vice A. W. Bush, resigned; Linus E. Jackson, Captain, March 22, 1866, vice W. P. Fisher, resigned; James H. Knapp, Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice John Bally, resigned; John N. Olmstead, Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice Daniel Mann, resigned.

One Hundred and First Regiment of Infantry.—Joseph A. Cook, First Lieutenant, March 20, 1866, vice C. C. Covell, absent from district; Charles E. Nellis, Second Lieutenant, March 20, 1866, vice J. A. Cook, promoted.

First Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade.—George B. Herrick, Adjutant, March 20, 1866, vice John Wrenn, left the district.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 24, 1866:

March 20, Fourteenth Regiment, Thomas F. Teahen, Second Lieutenant, declined.

March 20, Nineteenth Regiment, William C. Brown, Second Lieutenant, declined.

March 20, Twenty-first Regiment, Edward Quigley, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 20, Thirtieth Regiment, Augustus Tucker, Captain, removed from district.

March 20, Fortieth Regiment, D. H. Fonda, Lieutenant-Colonel, declined.

March 20, Eighty-first Regiment, J. H. J. Walker, Captain, removed from district.

March 20, Eighty-third Regiment, E. D. Wing, Captain, removed from district.

March 20, Eighty-third Regiment, John J. McCue, Second Lieutenant, removed from district.

March 20, Eighty-fourth Regiment, John R. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant, declined.

March 20, Ninety-seventh Regiment, John Kenyon, First Lieutenant, physical disability.

March 20, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Jacob Smith, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 20, One Hundred and First Regiment, Gustavus M. Palmer, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 20, One Hundred and First Regiment, George Batchelor, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 20, First Battalion Light Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade, John Wrenn, Adjutant, absent from district.

PROPOSED PARADE GROUNDS.

It is to be hoped that the bill to allow Tompkins Square to be cleared and graded for the use of the National Guard will pass the legislature, as it is sadly wanted. This square is the most convenient one in the city, being within easy reach of nearly all the armories on the east side of the town, particularly those of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments. If the bill becomes a law, we hope to see artillery and cavalry drills during the ensuing Summer, those branches of the service being sadly deficient in a knowledge of field movements. The following bill is now before the Assembly to provide a parade ground for the Brooklyn regiments and the Twentieth Division.

SECTION 1. The land in Flatbush bounded north by Franklin-avenue, east by Ninth-street, South by lands late of David Clarkson, west by Coney Island Road, containing about fifty acres, are hereby set apart as a parade ground.

SEC. 2. Three competent persons to be appointed Commissioners of Estimate in relation to the taxing and value of the lands mentioned in the first section of this act. Commissioners to be appointed by Supreme Court upon application of the Board of Supervisors, or of any tax-payer or owner of the lands within said parade ground.

SEC. 3. Commissioners to subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge their duties, make just estimates of value of the lands above described, and the loss and damage to the persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 4. Reports of said Commissioners to be filed in County Clerk's Office, and notice thereof shall be published, etc., and when everything is settled, titles of said lands shall vest in Kings County as a parade ground.

SEC. 5. Upon confirmation of report, value of lands so taken shall be paid for, and bonds issued, and taxes levied.

SEC. 6. Fees of Commissioners, three dollars a day.

SEC. 7. Management of parade ground to be in hands of Prospect Park Commissioners.

ELECTIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

A new company has been mustered into the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, to be hereafter known as C. D. At an election on Thursday evening the following officers were chosen to command the company: Capt. John McInnes; First-Lieutenant, P. M. Grant; Second-Lieutenant, Joseph Ross. We are glad to learn that the Highlanders are rapidly regaining their old standing as a regimental organization.

An election to fill vacancies, occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Chapman, of Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment, was held at the armory last week, resulting as follows: First-Lieut. John Fullager, to be Captain; Second-Lieut. Hart, to be First-Lieutenant, and Sergt. W. W. Sharpe, to be Second-Lieutenant. Col. Farrar presided at the election.

In Company K, of the Twelfth Regiment, the following promotions are announced: Private Henry W. Copcutt, to be First Lieutenant, K Company, vice Cantrell, resigned; rank 19th February. Third Sergeant Robert Donald, to be Second Lieutenant, K Company, vice Tinsdale, resigned; rank 19th February.

Company D, Twelfth Regiment, have expelled the following privates for violating the by-laws: George C. Hurst, Bertina Jackson, Patrick Coughlin, George Mitchell, S. S. Wood, William Sands, John Delaney, David H. Flynn, Gilbert F. Hays, Jr., James C. Clinch, and C. Marx Eppler, for appropriating company funds.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIPS.

It is proposed to inaugurate the Vosburgh monument in Greenwood on the 19th of April next, that being the fifth anniversary of the first departure of the Seventy-first Regiment for the seat of war, in 1861. The inauguration ceremonies will be both imposing and impressive, as several other regiments will no doubt participate in thus honoring the gallant dead. A full description of this splendid monument appeared in the TIMES of the 11th inst.

By resolution of the Board of Councilmen the Committee on National Affairs are directed, on behalf of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Fifty-fifth Regiment New York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors. The Board of Aldermen have not yet concurred.

The members of Co. C, Third Regiment, (Bendix Zouaves,) intend giving a concert to their friends at Ebbitt Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, on Thursday evening next, 29th inst.

Commissary-General Palmer is affording the members of our City Regiments very little excuse for non-attendance at battalion drills, having consented to furnish the different commands desirous of drilling at the State Arsenal, with muskets, thus saving the members considerable labor, and obviating some inconvenience. The plan ought to work well.

On Sunday evening last, Rev. Robert R. Booth, Pastor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon before the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. The reverend gentleman took his text from the Second Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, and drew a well-sustained parallel between the duties of the soldier of the State and the soldier of Christ, showing that the latter required even more courage and fortitude than the former. A very large congregation was present.

The officers and members of Company B, First Regiment, National Guard, gave their first annual ball on Thursday evening at Harmonia Garden, in Essex-street. The ball was well attended by the members of the regiment, and among the guests we noticed Colonel Hawkins and other prominent officers of the regiment. Captain Rassiga and Lieutenants W. C. Smith and M. C. Daly, aided by their associate committees, were indefatigable in their exertions, and contributed greatly to the success of the evening.

In the Board of Aldermen, on the 19th inst., a resolution was offered by Alderman Norton, directing the Street Commissioner to procure a suitable stand of colors for presentation to the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, (late Duryee's Zouaves) to cost $800. The motion was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The members of Company B, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment will hold a reception at their armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform.

The first annual ball of Company F, First Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) will be given next Thursday evening, the 29th inst., at the Jones Assembly Rooms. The balls of the Hawkins Zouaves are great affairs.

The Comptroller of the City has been directed by the Board of Aldermen to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas M. Reid, Colonel of the Second Regiment National Guard, for the sum of $5,000 as a donation, in order to replace the furniture and fittings of the armory of the regiment, which had been used and disposed of by the city, while the regiment was absent at the seat of war.

The Committee on National Affairs, having concurred with the Board of Aldermen, the Street Commissioner has been directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure a new stand of colors for the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., to replace the colors now belonging to the said regiment, which have been worn out by the protracted services of this gallant regiment while serving in the army of the Union.

The First Regiment, Col. Rush Hawkins commanding, will be formally mustered in as a regimental organization on the 4th of April, at the State Arsenal corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. The command will consist of six companies, about forty men in each. Every man will appear in full uniform, the suits being manufactured expressly for the First Regiment. The progress of this fine regiment has been steady and sure, there having been none admitted into its ranks except those who have honorably served in the armies of the Union.

On motion of the Board of Aldermen, on the 19th inst., the Committee on National Affairs were authorized, on behalf of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, and the sum of $800 has been appropriated therefor.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF BONDS.

One Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand Dollars in Railroad Securities and Government Bonds Stolen.

During Friday evening the premises No. 110 Madison-avenue, occupied as a dwelling by Mr. John P. Moore, were entered by thieves, and a tin box containing $100,000 worth of Railroad securities, and about $65,000 in United States Government bonds, carried off. The robbery was first discovered about 8:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Moore went up stairs and found the door of a front bedroom on the second floor locked. Thinking there was something wrong she went down stairs again to the parlor, which was full of company, and informed her husband, the son of Mr. Moore. As the door of the room was locked they passed through a little sewing-room adjoining the bedroom, and in doing so stumbled over several drawers which had been ransacked and their contents scattered about the floor. From the bureau a gold watch and chain, valued at $70, were stolen, besides a pocket-book and purse, each containing $10 in U. S. Treasury notes. Beside the bureau was found a small "jimmy." Passing through the door connecting the two rooms with each other, the thief must have accidentally stumbled over the tin box containing the bonds and securities, as it was lying in a trunk in the closet attached to the bedroom, where it had been deposited some months since. It is supposed that the thief made his escape while one of the guests was playing on the piano in the parlor. The Policeman on duty in Thirty-fourth-street states that he saw a man pass him with a tin box under his arm, and he expresses the belief that he would be able to recognize the man again. Capt. Speight and the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police have charge of the investigations.

The thieves will be unable to negotiate the sale of railroad or bank stocks, and the numbers on the United States Bonds will have to be altered before they can be of any pecuniary advantage. The stolen bonds were of the following denominations:

United States Bonds of 1881	$28,150
United States 5-20s, 1864	25,000
United States 5-20s, November 1	100
United States 7-30s, three years, 1865, June 15	11,000
United States 7-30s, July 15, 1865	300
Total	$64,550

The following is a correct list of the securities stolen:

Thirty-five shares Bank of Kentucky.

One hundred and forty-five shares New-Jersey Railroad stock.

Four hundred and seventy shares New-York Central Railroad stock.

One hundred and five shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Two hundred shares Phenix Bank.

One hundred and fifty shares Mechanic's Bank.

Seventy shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.

One hundred shares Erie Railroad stock.

Fifteen shares Sixth-avenue Railroad stock.

One hundred and sixty-eight shares Jefferson Insurance Company.

Twenty shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock and scrip.

Fifty shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad stock.

Three hundred shares American Coal Company stock.

Scrip of Commercial Insurance Company, Continental Insurance Company scrip.

Thirty shares Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Company.

Six hundred dollars American Coal Company scrip.

Fifty dollars Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Company scrip.

One thousand dollar bonds New-Albany and Salem Railroad.

A reward of $5,000 has been offered for their recovery.

Reunion of Travelers.

A pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen were gathered in the parlors of the Travelers' Club on Friday evening. Among them were Gen. Sutter, the benefactor of the early pioneers and emigrants in California; Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer; Gov. Price, of New-Jersey; M. De Costa, son of the President of Venezuela; Mr. Church, the American artist; Mr. Grinnell, and a host of distinguished savans, artists and travelers. Edward E. Dunbar, Esq., the President of the Club, read an able, instructive and entertaining paper on the "Discovery of Gold in California—its Antecedents and Results." The hero of the discourse was Gen. John A. Sutter, the first civilized settler in California, who was born of Swiss parents in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Feb. 28, 1803. A thorough sketch of Sutter's life was presented in its connection with the discovery of gold in California. Misgivings which some persons indulged as to hearing a very old theme revived were peacefully dispelled by Mr. Dunbar's accomplished and graphic paper. The story was entirely new, and instead of being a rehash of old gossip, proved to be a valuable contribution to the history of the development of the great gold interest of California, and consequently an interesting accession to the history of the nation. Mr. Dunbar announced that he would, on a future occasion, renew the sketch for the purpose of introducing other new material indispensable to the subject.

Mr. Tomlinson made a piquant little speech upon the social character of the Club, and moved the thanks of the members to Mr. Dunbar for his interesting paper.

Hon. F. A. Conkling seconded the motion.

Gen. Sutter was then introduced, testified to the truthfulness of the paper, and thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for the warm reception they had given him.

Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, one of the pioneers of California, also addressed the Club at length, and added his testimony to the faithfulness of the history they had listened to.

After a friendly chit-chat, the company broke up, longing for another such reunion.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

France, Mexico and the United States—The Dangers of the Situation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The United States have called upon France through the Press, through popular meetings, through the expressed wishes of the national House of Representatives, and through the correspondence of the Secretary of State, to withdraw her troops from Mexico. To this demand France replies through the language of her Emperor, through the address of her Senate and Chamber of Deputies, that she has no intention to permanently occupy any portion of the Mexican territory; but that her flag floats in Mexico by the undisputed and indisputable rights of war—that her armies found that country in a flagrant state of civil war, coextensive with its most extreme limits, which had already lasted some forty years or more—that under the protection of the tri-colored flag a large body of notable citizens, representing the conservative interests of all parts of the country and the whole Christian population, came together in council and decided to reëstablish the monarchical principle of government, as affording the only basis upon which rested any hope for the restoration of legal liberty, public order, personal security and the renovation of the country from the devastations of so many years of internecine strife—that to secure these objects and to found a government of sufficient strength to preserve the nation's faith with foreign countries, this great council had called upon Maximilian, an enlightened Prince of Austria, to preside over their Government under the hereditary title of Emperor—that popular opinion, expressed through the ballot-box, had approved the change in the form of government and the choice of the Archduke as their Emperor.

France also states that it is her right, now that her armies are on the spot, to aid the establishment of some sort of government that can afford some satisfactory guarantees against the recurrence of new causes of war, or acts of injustice toward French citizens now residing in great numbers on Mexican territory. That her engagements to the new Government and a proper regard to the Catholic Church, which rallied to its support, as well as for the persons and the interests of French citizens, require the presence of Imperial French troops in Mexico until the pacification of the country is complete. She states that she will not withdraw them upon the menace of Congressional, newspaper or Executive warnings and demands. The Opposition in France take the same ground, although originally hostile to the Mexican Expedition. The supporters of Napoleon III. and his opponents agree in the declaration that France only moves in obedience to her own will, and not in compliance with the dictation and menaces of any foreign Power. Here, then, we have before us the assumed position of both the American and French Governments, in direct verbal hostility to each other. One or the other must change position or a contest between them will ensue.

Before engaging in open hostilities it is due to ourselves and to the world that we should proceed to a candid consideration of the principles and the facts involved in the situation of the respective parties, with a view to finding a safe and an honorable issue to both from its impending danger.

What are the facts in regard to France touching this matter? France made a legitimate, if not a politic, war upon the Mexican anarchical government under Juarez—not on our Government. She invaded and took possession of Mexican territory—not the territory of the United States. The rights of war indisputably justify her, in pursuit of the legitimate objects of the war, in taking temporary possession of the positions she now occupies on Mexican territory. We have no more natural right to require her to withdraw from Mexico, under actual circumstances, and while in the prosecution of the legitimate objects of an acknowledged legitimate war, than we have to require her to withdraw from Algiers and its dependent territory, or the Coast of Africa. But we have a political, or rather an accidental right founded upon a proper regard for the security of our commercial interests in the future, to refuse to her arms the permanent occupation of Mexico. The character of this right grows out of the fact that France is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, military and naval Powers of the world. The importance of this accidental strength of France is made apparent by a comparison. For example, let us suppose that the Government of Costa Rica had made the conquest of Mexico instead of France, and had aided the monarchical party to found an Empire under Maximillian. Had that been the case neither the American Government nor any American citizen would have had any reasonable ground to complain of the presence of the Costa Rica flag on Mexican territory. What then constitutes the difference between the two cases. A difference we all feel; but the essential principle of which few of us have given ourselves the pains to understand. In the case of France, her rights of conquest and the right to obtain indemnity and to establish such an order of things in Mexico as would give satisfactory guaranties for the future, cannot be disputed. Yet the accidental or political fact that she is a great military and naval power, and the further fact that Mexico, in her possession, occupies a position both on the Gulf, the Carribean Sea, in reference to the West Indies, and on the Pacific, that would possibly enable France to exercise a predominant control over the waters we have mentioned, gives to the United States, as to all other commercial countries, whether they exercise it or not, a right to require that she shall not permanently possess or govern Mexico. Such a permanent occupation of Mexico by France might, in future time, restrain the natural commercial rights of the United States and other countries, great and small, in Europe and in America, within the adjacent waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Were the United States, England or Spain in the permanent occupation and government of Mexico, the same dangers to the liberty and security of the commerce of the world might be the result. Hence arises the right of each and all the other nations to interpose objections to the occupation and permanent government of Mexico by any one of the great maritime and military Powers of the world. Mexico occupies such a portion on the globe, that although the right to make war upon her and reduce her to terms by occupation is indisputable, yet the permanent occupation of her territory by any great Power challenges the legitimate hostility of all the other States. Such would not be the case if Costa Rica or the King of Mosquito, if there be still such a personage, should work his way into the possession of Mexico under any form of Government. Mexico, under such circumstances, could not be a subject of a just alarm for any nation, near or remote. All our right, therefore, to complain of France for the occupancy of Mexico, grows out of the power of her Government, and has no other foundation. It is thus, in the name of the freedom and the security of the commerce of the world, and of our own, and for the common advantages of a proper balance of maritime power, for the security and equal rights of all nations, that we are justified in calling on France to seasonably evacuate Mexico. That seasonable moment depends altogether upon the pacification of that country, and the establishment of an authoritative Government of its own.

This statement of facts and illustrations seems to bring to light the true principles which lie at the foundation of this Franco-Mexican question. Our rights over Mexico, other than those of not being attacked across the border, are common to all other nations, and their rights are common to us. Neither can claim privileges or exemptions on account of proximity or distance.

Oceans are no longer, as they once were, barriers to national intercourse. The influence of improved navigation, and the application of steam to the propulsion of ships, have made the oceans and the seas on the surface of the globe rather facilities for intercommunication between the various peoples of the earth than impediments to their intercourse.

There is no greater triumph of human genius than modern navigation. It has brought all nations into one family, with common rights, responsibilities and obligations. No nation can claim an exception from the obligations of justice and equal humanity in all respects in their intercourse with others.

There has been a pretension in some parts of the American Continents to claim exceptional rights and privileges in regard to international laws as acknowledged by Europe, on account of remoteness from the rest of the world. These pretensions have led to exceptional laws and extortions, practiced in several States of South America toward foreigners, particularly in Paraguay by Francia and Lopez, and in Mexico by its so-called Republican Government, for fifty years past. But these pretensions have been set aside by the wars they have entailed on Paraguay and on Mexico. The United States have had occasion to make war on both for a dereliction of duty toward our fellow-citizens. For the same reason France has been twice obliged to make war upon Mexico, and her Government now justly claims, in the common interest of her subjects and the rest of the Christian world, to remain there until a responsible Government shall have reduced the country to a condition of tranquility, security and peace. With the purpose we have just indicated, every Christian and civilized country in the world should encourage the Emperor of the French to complete the difficult task he has undertaken.

Having established, as we think, the principles which lie at the bottom of this portentous Franco-Mexican question, as applicable to ourselves and other countries, let us now inquire how and by what methods the rights and the honor of the respective parties can be satisfied, and all the incalculably great commercial interests involved be protected, without an open rupture between the two great powers, now standing armed and determined in presence of each other.

It cannot be expected that a great country like France, or any other country having the power to defend its interests and its honor, can be induced to abandon a policy entered upon for just and adequate reasons and in conformity to the laws of nations, upon the threatening exactions of any nation, however powerful. Honor is an inalienable attribute of nations as of individuals, which none have a right to assail. France is the most perfectly and powerfully organized nation which the world has ever seen. Her Government has in its keeping the glories of a thousand years of battles and of conquests. Her flag has floated in triumph over every capital of continental Europe. Her generous blood cemented the foundation, in modern times, of the Kingdoms of Belgium and of Greece. Her heroic bravery achieved what the bravery of no other nation could have achieved, in the conquest of Algiers and Constantine, and in the reduction of the barbarians of Northern Africa, after others had failed, to the laws of Europe and modern civilization. She stayed, with the aid of England and Sardinia, the proud advances of Imperial Russia upon the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and saved the keys of Southern Europe and Northern Asia from falling into its hands. She gave the philanthropic aid of her treasure and blood to found, in the Western World, our great Republic—the interests, the intelligence and virtues of its people having made such a form of Government possible and desirable. She has repressed the hydra heads of an inveterate civil war in Mexico of forty years' duration, and given a helping hand to struggling Christianity and sound principles of civil Government, in their efforts to found a popular Monarchy under one of the most enlightened Princes of this enlightened age—Maximilian of Mexico. She has left the footprints of her power and her civilization in Peking, the oldest capital of the world, in Cochin China, in Madagascar and the far off Friendly Islands. Her Gallic cock was borne in triumph by the side of the cross to the Holy Land, by Louis XI. The Imperial eagles of the First Napoleon that crowned the towers of the Kremlin and floated from the Pyramids and Alps, have been carried under his great nephew to the Crimea, on the Plains of Magenta and Solferino, to the towers of the Palace of the Montezumas. To expect that a Government thus imbued with the highest chivalric, hereditary military spirit, and the guardian of the prestige of so many victories and so much renown through so many centuries of the world's history will change its policy, founded upon public law and not in violation of the rights of a single nation or individual, upon the bidding of newspaper editors, or the resolutions of an unintelligent and an irresponsible popular Congressional assembly, or upon the request of feeble diplomacy—feeble, because it had no foundation in justice or reason—is quite too childish and absurd. The idea, therefore of driving France out of Mexico by threatening legislation and dispatches must be given up. To prosecute this policy much further will be to plunge the world into a causeless and devastating war, the end of which no one can see, and consequences of which no one can imagine.

Have those who ask the Government to guarantee a loan to aid the expulsion of Maximilian reflected, that a threatened and a prepared blow justifies an attack to prevent it. The guarantee of a loan for such purpose by all the several branches of the Government is a belligerent act, and would expose us to immediate war. Policy might restrain the threatened party, but his right to strike could not be contested.

But fortunately in the adjustment of international difficulties, as in most others, where there is a will there is a way. In the case before us the principles of perfect equality upon which we have founded the rights of the United States, France, England and all other commercial and maritime countries, in regard to the necessity of maintaining for their common benefits the integrity and the independence of Mexico, suggest the basis of a diplomatic arrangement which will safely guard all the national interests and susceptibilities involved, and avert all immediate as well as future dangers of a war from this quarter. It consists in the signature of a formal convention between the Governments of England, France, the United States, Spain and the other commercial Powers, by which they all agree not to occupy, hold, possess or permanently govern any portion of Mexico; that the violation of this engagement by any one of the parties, shall be regarded as an act of hostility toward all the other parties to the convention.

The refusal of the French Government to become a party to such an instrument might justly subject it to the suspicion of a secret intention of permanently founding her influence in Mexico to the ultimate detriment of other countries. So, too, if any of the other proposed parties object to signing such a convention, such objection might be reasonably taken as indicative of a covert purpose to inflict a wrong upon Mexico and the other parties to the convention. No well-founded objection could, however, be urged by any of them against the obligations it would impose, since these obligations consist merely in an agreement between them not to inflict an injury on each other or on Mexico. France, in the same convention and in harmony with her rights, might declare her intention to withdraw her flag from every portion of Mexican territory as soon after the pacification of the country as possible.

The people and the Government of the United States being averse to the idea of extending our territorial possessions beyond the Mexican boundary, as now established, would find in such a convention an additional obligation to suppress illegal fillibustering invasions of Mexican territory, as well as the instrument for their suppression. Political parties in Mexico, too weak to justify the hope of ultimate success, would gradually retire from the field of guerrilla warfare, and leave the whole country to fall naturally into a state of quietude and industry.

Returning confidence between the Governments of the United States and France would restore at once the ancient feeling of sympathy between the people of the two countries, and cement a lasting friendship which should remain unbroken for centuries to come.

We believe that the signature of a Convention of the character we have spoken of, by several of the great Powers, if it should not be concurred in by all of them, would, by its moral weight, be acknowledged as an act of public law, and effectually arrest all future attempts to possess Mexico from all quarters. Organized fillibusters, legislative and administrative apostles of manifest destiny would be effectually paralyzed, and rendered harmless by the moral and legal influence of such a document, bearing the signature of the great Governments of the world. N. N.

Freedmen's Affairs in Kentucky.

Gen. Fisk has sent to the Freedmen's Bureau a most unfavorable account of the condition of affairs in Kentucky. On the part of a large majority of the whites, he believes that there is an honest desire to adjust on a fair basis the new relations arising from the abolition of slavery, but the Bureau is not a popular institution among them. They regard its presence among them as unauthorized, denounce its officials as usurpers and despots, and clamor for its immediate removal from the State. The opposition of the State authorities, the Commissioner states, has rendered it difficult to conduct the Bureau affairs in the State with that harmony and efficiency which have elsewhere produced good results. The Commissioner further says that the 25,000 colored men who have served in the army are in many instances scourged, beaten, shot at, and driven from their homes and families, and are likewise fined for having in their possession arms which they so nobly bore in defence of the Union.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—On Saturday, March 24, Mrs. FRANCIS BUCHANAN, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, B. W. Buchanan, No. 164 Mott-st., on Monday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

BARNES.—At Newburgh, on Friday, March 23, WILLIE, youngest child of Edgar C. and M. Theresa Barnes, aged 5 months and 20 days.

BASSFORD.—On Friday morning, March 23, the infant son of Geo. W. and Amanda T. Bassford, aged 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 173 10th-av.

BERRY.—On Friday, March 23, MARIA, wife of John Berry, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, March 25, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her husband, New-Utrecht, Long Island.

COX.—At West Hoboken, Thursday, March 22, after a severe illness, WILLIAM COX, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Palisade-av., West Hoboken.

☞ Gloucestershire, England, papers please copy.

DE WOLF.—On Saturday, March 24, in the 18th year of her age, KATIE ADELAIDE, only child of Rufus De Wolf, Esq., of Devonshire, England.

FORGAY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 24, WM. FORGAY, aged 55 years, after a long and tedious illness.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Robert L. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 159 Clinton-st., near Grand.

GORDON.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, March 23, MATILDA, wife of Read Gordon.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 25 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Monday next at 2 o'clock.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, HENRIETTA P., wife of Charles E. Jenkins, and daughter of the late James Dorland, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late home, No. 2 Powers-st., corner of Flatbush-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Hempstead, L. I., Monday morning, for interment.

LOVE.—In Jersey City, on Friday, March 23, ALEXANDER LOVE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Gregory-st., without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco and San Jose, Cal., papers please copy.

MOSER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 23, suddenly, of scarlet fever, GEORGE ELLIOTT, only child of Samuel W. and Sarah L. Moser, aged 6 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his uncle, corner of Tompkins-av. and Hancock-st., at 2 P. M. this day, (Sunday,) the 25th inst.

MCDERMUT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 22, Dr. JOHN L. MCDERMUT, aged 29 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

VANDERBECK.—On Saturday, March 24, GEORGE W., the eldest son of John and Sarah Vanderbeck, aged 46 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends, and also those of his brothers, John, Francis, Abraham, Wm. H. and James S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Chrystie-st., on Monday, March 26, at 1 o'clock.

WILKINSON.—On Friday, March 23, MARGARET, widow of the late Russell Wilkinson, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 33 St. Mark's-place, this day at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 22, JOSEPH WALKER, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Firstday, (Sunday,) the 25th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 31 East 36th-st. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO GENTLEMEN.

A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. MCKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER TO-day. Jugged Hare on Tuesday. For sale, English turbot, soles, salmon, mutton, filberts, Stilton and other English cheese, bacon and ham, Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 100 William-st., near John-st., New-York. Trade supplied.

LITERARY EDITOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF literary acquirements desires employment on a City newspaper; first-class City references. Address J. C. D., Box No. 162 at this office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS—CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.—10,000 Medical and Scientific Works, at our price; 100,000 books, History, Biography, &c., at your price; 500,000 Stereoscopic Views, scrap prints, at any price. Catalogues. LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDISH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE, IN the Swedish language, is held every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, in the new Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, located at No. 91 East 22d-st., in this City, Rev. J. F. O. DREVELL, officiating. All Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PEOPLE'S MEETING, NO. 187 BOWERY. Free discussion at 3 P. M. 25th inst. Subject—Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in this Church by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, March 25; Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, April 1; Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, April 8.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, March 25; services to commence at 7½ o'clock: seats free; morning service at 10½ o'clock. On Good Friday (March 30,) morning service at 11 o'clock, and evening service, with sermon and full choir, at quarter before 8 o'clock; seats free.

AT EVERETT ROOMS, 34TH-ST. AND 6th-av., opening service.—The Sixth Universalist Society, having sold their church in 24th-st., open these rooms as a temporary place of worship, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 25, at 3 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. G. BROOKS. All are invited, especially any sympathizing with Universalism not now worshiping elsewhere. Sunday-school at 1½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M. Next week being Holy Week, there will be services daily at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 7½ P. M., except on Good Friday, when they will be at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon for deaf mutes.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., will, by request of the Association, deliver a discourse to young men in his church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men cordially invited.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH and administer Believer's Baptism again on SUNDAY EVENING, at his church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. Rev. T. C. TEASDALE, D. D., will preach in the FORENOON. Preaching either by Dr. TEASDALE or Dr. DOWLING on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION IN CONFERENCE, SUNDAY AT 3½ P. M., in Dr. EELLS church. Speakers: Drs. STORRS, EELLS and THRALL. Also at 3 P. M. in Dr. ARMITAGE's church, 46th-st and 5th-av. Speakers: Drs. VERMILYE, KREBS and others. Rev. L. H. MILLS, Rector St. Anns, will preach for Dr. CROSBY. 4th-av. and 22d-st.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY PUBLIC meeting of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Washington-square M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers, Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Presiding Elder, and Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, of Brooklyn.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—The Original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will address the school. Spectators are always delighted with the order, proficiency and singing of these children.

GOD'S CORRECTIVE JUDGMENTS ON THE NATIONS.—Rev. GEO. W. BURNHAM will preach on this subject SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in Messiah's Church, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Evening service at 7½. Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING. All are welcome. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, March 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*Where was the first Christian Church Established?* For the evening—*The Second Advent.* Baptism in the evening.

FREE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be Divine Service at the Arena, (Armory of Fifty-sixth Regiment,) Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. THOS. K. COLEMAN, on the *Character of Judas Iscariot.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SABBATH, 25th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. MISSION S. S., will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at Milleman's Hall, corner 7th-av. and 26th-st. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. C. D. FOSS.

RIGHT REV. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, will preach the fifth of the course of sermons in the interest of St. Barnabas' Episcopal City Mission House, in the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, March 25, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made.

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifth sermon of the series will be preached by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. in the Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Bible a Book for Mankind.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by JAMES S. STEARNS, Esq. Subject—*Christian Associations.* The public are invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Secretary.

PREACHING AT DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY, SUNDAY—By W. H. HANFORD, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Are the Righteous Recompensed at Death, or the Resurrection, in Heaven, or on the Earth?* At 3 P. M., *Will the entire Race of Adam Live and Stand before the Judgment Seat of Christ?* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, in the EVENING; service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A special collection will be made for the reduction of the church debt.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning service. Preaching every evening next week.

SECOND-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 119TH-ST.—Rev. A. H. MEAD will preach a sermon in the above church next SUNDAY EVENING, to the members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457 F. and A. M. Members of Sylvan Chapter, R. A. M., and the fraternity in general are cordially invited to be present.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE IN the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, corner of 46th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock, precisely. Subject: "*The Age of Iron.*" Tickets 50 cts.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th-av. The Monthly Sunday-night service will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st., Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. DUTTON, Assistant Minister at the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach.

REV. G. MOUSSEAU DES ISLETS, DEputed to the United States by the Evangelical Society of Geneva, will preach in French on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the French Evangelical Church of this City, No. 9 University-place.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. M. T. TRACY will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. A. M. LATOURRETT, Post Chaplain, Governor's Island, EVENING. Service at 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. Entrance on 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Divine service at 7½ o'clock SUNDAY EVENING, March 25, in the large lecture-room, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Seats free. Rev. T. C. STRONG, D. D., will preach.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—On MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a lecture will be delivered by Rev. C. B. SMYTH. Subject—*The Religions of the World.*

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH JUVENILE Missionary Society will hold its monthly meeting on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Address by Rev. W. H. BOOLE. Also presentation of certificates of life membership. Friends cordially invited.

DR. H. B. STORER DISCOURSES AT Hope Chapel for the First Spiritualist Society, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Has Modern Spiritualism a Better Foundation in Fact and its Use than Popular Theology?* Public invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31ST-ST.—The next in the series of sermons on *The Church* will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, March 25, by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Boston. Subject—*The Rise of Sectarianism in the Church.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Right and Wrong Use of Creeds.* Evening service at 7½.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—ON SUNDAY. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH 17th-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NUTTING, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Concert at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION—14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Full Choral service will be celebrated in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7:30.

GOOD FRIDAY.—NOTICE OF RELIGIOUS services on that day (30th inst.) will be given on SUNDAY in the churches in which such services will be held.

SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION ON SUNDAY, at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st.: At 3 P. M.—*Political Reform.* At 7½ P. M.—*Dress Reform for Women.*

MR. J. G. FISH SPEAKS AT EBBITT HALL, No. 55 West 33d-st., TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: Morning—*Man makes God in his own image and likeness.* Evening—*Diabolism, or the Doctrine of Devils.* Seats free.

THE SECOND ADVENT PREACHER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 655 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The End and Signs of the Times:* Luke xxi., 24-28.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs. Preaching SUNDAY, 25th inst., morning and evening, by Rev. F. JOHNSON, of Lambertville, N. J.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 2d-av. Preaching on SABBATH, March 25, MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK.

REV. STUART ROBINSON, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the 5th-av. Opera House, adjoining the 5th-av. Hotel on 24th-st. Public invited to attend.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. W. A. DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BEtween 76th and 77th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Service on GOOD FRIDAY at 3½ P. M.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE Pastor, will hold divine service at the Medical College corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 24, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C	116	100	N. Y. Central	92⅝
25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅞	1000	do	92⅝
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103⅝	100	do......2d call	92⅞
60,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	90¾	60	Erie R.	80⅛
12,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1400	do	80¼
	First Series	100	100	do......s30	79⅞
22,500	do	100⅛	400	do......s30	79
75,000	do...Sec. Ser.	100	3500	do......s60	78
3,500	do	100⅛	400	do......2d call	80½
150,000	do. Third Ser.	100	100	do	80⅝
6,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99¾	100	Hud. R. R	108¾
			100	do	109
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¼	100	do..2d call.s30	109
2,000	do	91⅜	700	Reading R	101⅛
25,000	do	91½	200	do	101⅛
4,000	Virginia 6s	69	200	Mich. S. & N. I	81
10,000	do......s15	68	300	do	81⅛
5,000	do......2d call	69	200	do..2d call.s60	78
25,000	N. Car. 6s	84	100	do	81
1,000	Conn. State 6s	93	200	do	81⅛
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs	87	200	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅞
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	73½	600	do	80
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.3d.	80	500	do......2d call	80
24	Mechanics' Bank	113	100	Chi. & N. W	27⅛
30	Fourth N. Bk	98	300	Chic. & N. W.P	56⅛
50	Union Trust Co	92	400	do	56
50	Chic. & Alt	87	100	do	55⅞
200	do	86	550	Chi. & R. I	115⅛
100	Union Nav. Co	105	10	N. J. Cen. R	109
5	West. U. Teleg'h	62	7	do......2d call	108
100	do	62½	23	do	107
200	do......2d call	63	400	Morris & Essex	88¾
10	Quick. M. Co	40	100	do	89
100	Ill. Cen. R	116	800	Pitts., F.W. & C	92

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer	26	500	Chic. & N. W	27⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	92⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P	55¼
100	do......b30	92⅝	600	do	55⅜
100	do......b30	92¾	600	Clev. & Pitts	79¾
300	Erie R	80⅛	500	do	79½
100	do	80¼	400	do	79⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R	109	100	Chi. & R. I	115
600	Reading R	101⅛	100	do	114¾
600	do	101	100	do	114⅞
800	Mich.S. & N. I	80⅛	300	P., F. W. & C	91⅝
100	do	80⅝	300	do......s60	90⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$25,000	US.6s.5-20s.C '62	103⅞	100	N. Y. Central	92¾
2,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'64	103¾	100	do......b10	93
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C	90⅝	400	do	93
10,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		100	do......s30	92⅝
	Second Series	100	200	Hud. Riv. R	109
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅛	500	Reading R	101⅜
22,000	N. Car. 6s	83½	200	do......s10	101¼
10,000	do......s30	83	600	M. So. & N. I	81¼
500	do	83¼	400	do	81⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer	26	19	do	80½
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts	79⅝
			300	Chi. & N. W	27⅛
50	Western U. Tel	62⅝	300	do	27⅜
100	do	62¼	60	Chi., Bur. & Quin	115
100	Quick. Min. Co	40½	100	P., Ft. W. & C	91⅜
50	Erie Railroad	80½	100	do	91⅝
200	do	80⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	New-York Cen	92¾	400	Clev. & Pitts	79¾
100	do......c	92⅞	600	do	79⅞
500	Erie Railroad	80⅞	600	do......s3	79⅝
200	do......c	80⅞	900	do......s3	79⅜
200	do......s3	80⅜	800	do	79⅜
700	Reading R......s3	101¼	200	do......s3	79⅜
800	M. S. & N. I. R......c	81	100	Chic. & N. W	27¼
1500	do	81	100	do	27
1000	do	80⅞	100	C. & N. W. P	56
200	do......c	80⅞	100	do......s3	55¾
2600	do......s3	80⅞	100	do......b3	55⅝
2300	do......s3	80¾	200	do......s3	55⅜
2200	do......b3	81	200	P., F. W. & C	92
100	do	80¾	300	do......s3	91⅞
100	do......s3	80⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1300	Spruce Hill Coal	4⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R	109
500	do......s3	4½	200	do	109⅛
400	do......s3	4⅝	600	Reading R	100⅞
1500	do......s60	4	600	do......s30	100¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	40	200	do	100⅝
100	do......b30	40¼	200	do......s30	100
600	Erie Railway	80	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	79¼
500	do......s3	80⅛	200	do	79⅛
100	do......b10	80	1000	do	79
800	do......s3	79⅞	1300	do	78⅝
700	do......b3	79⅞	300	do......s3	78⅞
200	do	79⅞	900	do	78⅜
100	do......b4	80	400	do......s3	78¾
200	do......b3	80	400	do......b3	78⅞
500	do......c	80	200	do......c	78⅞
400	do......s3	80	200	do......s5	78¾
200	do......c	80⅛	400	Chi. & R. I	115⅛
200	do	80⅛	400	do......s3	115
600	do......s30	78⅞	400	do	115½
300	Mich. S. & N. I	80⅝	600	P., Ft. W. & C	91⅝
100	do......s3	80⅝	100	do......s30	91
100	do......c	80⅝	200	do......s3	91⅜
200	do	80¾	100	do......b3	91⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Schuylkill Coal	12	700	M. S. & N. I	81¼
100	Canton Co......b3	47	100	do......s3	81¼
200	Spruce Hill Coal	4⅝	200	do......b3	81⅛
100	N. Y. Cen......s3	92⅞	400	do......s3	81⅛
300	Erie Railroad......s3	80⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R......b3	115⅛
300	do......b3	80⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	55⅞
400	Reading R	101¼	100	do......s3	55⅜
200	do......s3	101¼	100	do......s3	55⅛
100	do	101⅜	100	do	55⅝
400	Chic. & Rk. Is	115⅝	300	P.F. W. & C	91⅝
200	do	115½			

SATURDAY, March 24—P. M.

The Funding Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday night, is favorably received in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange. The Government Securities are firmer and even higher than on Friday, and the Railway movement on the Exchange is steadier, and the speculation more independent of the decline in Gold. The Foreign clause in the Bill, coming so unexpectedly after the depression caused by the superabundance and low ruling of Bills on London and Paris for the day's steamers, caused the Gold Room to fall to 126@125 ⅌ cent.; a point not before touched since August, 1863, after the victory of Gettysburgh. The minimum rate is now 3 ⅌ cent. below the cheapest price for Gold last April, after the surrender of LEE and the close of hostilities at the South. There was a rumor in the afternoon that the Foreign clause was not in the Bill, as it passed the House, but this failed to rally the Gold Room. The shipments of Silver Bars this week amount to $114,104; all other Specie, $56,193; total, $170,297. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,509,418, while the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest are only $174,911.

On the Stock Exchange the U. S. 7-30 per cents were in request at 100@100⅛ ⅌ cent. The 5-20s 103⅞@104 ⅌ cent. The Railways recovered from the downward reaction of Friday night, and the general temper of the market was again in the main upward, though bearish efforts were made early in the day to qualify the influence of the settlement of the Funding Bill in the House of Representatives.

The Foreign Exchanges after the steamer sailed this forenoon were further depressed by a free offering of Bills from the South, and the signs are that the standard Bills on London will be had for the next mail at 107@107¼ ⅌ cent. Money abundant at 5 ⅌ cent to the Brokers.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	90½	90⅝	Missouri 6s	73	73
U. S. 5-20s	103⅞	103⅞	Northwest	27	27⅛
U. S. 7.30s	100	100⅛	N. West Pref	56	55¾
N. Y. Central	92¼	92⅞	Rock Island	115⅝	116
Erie	80⅝	80½	Fort Wayne	92	91⅞
Hudson	109	109	Cumb'land Coal	44½	44
Reading	101	101¼	Quicksilver	40⅝	40½
Mich. Southern	80¼	81⅝	Mariposa	12	11¾
Illinois Central	116	115½	Canton	47½	47
Pittsburgh	79⅝	79½	Ohio Certificates	26	26
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold	126¼	125
Tennessee 6s	91	91½	Bills on London	107⅞	107¼
Pacific Mail	210	210			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	113	Shoe and Leather	110
America	136½	Corn Exchange	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	St. Nicholas	101
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	105	Atlantic	109
Commerce	105	Importers' & Traders'	101
Mechanics' Bkg Ass	108	Park	150
Broadway	213	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	95½	Fourth National	97⅞
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	107
Pacific	165	Oriental Bank	125
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	79½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	95	Han. & St. Jos. L.G	93
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	73
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	101	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	97
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	N. J. Central 2d M	103
Mich. C. 1st M, 8s, 1882	111	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 3d	79⅝
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	106	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	70
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	93	Chic. & Alton, S. F	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M	86	Chic & Alton 1st M	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	96

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,283,331, against $1,097,881 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,466	$654,948	978	$389,808	790	$309,634
Man. of Cotton	1,675	566,660	499	173,563	458	155,175
Man. of Silk	660	538,376	242	250,401	161	201,746
Man. of Flax	1,632	388,656	511	173,419	320	94,127
Miscellaneous	319	125,263	76	22,231	1,331	30,192
Total	5,752	$2,273,903	2306	$1,009,428	3,060	$790,874
		1,009,428				2,273,903
Total entered		$3,283,331	Total marketed			$3,064,777

The movements in Provisions, in Milwaukee, week ending with March 20, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"Only a limited business has been done in Provisions during the past week, though a very fair demand has ruled for most of the leading hog products. The stock has been further reduced, and the offerings have been moderate. The arrivals of hogs though quite small, are still large enough to keep one or two packers in the market, and we have been unable in consequence to obtain the figures of the season's business for our annual statement. The total cutting of hogs to date we estimate at about 90,000. The receipts of hogs reported for past 24 hours sum up no Live, and 136 Dressed, against 9 Dressed for same time last year. The receipts reported for past week aggregate 64 Live and 889 Dressed, against 79 Dressed for same time last year. The few Hogs arriving are selling at $10 50@$10 75 for Dressed. Mess Pork has sold as low as $25, but closes at about $25 75. Thin Mess has sold at $24 50, and is in demand at this figure. Extra Prime Pork has sold at $19, and more could be sold at same price. Prime Mess is wanted at $23, but there is none offering. Sweet Pickled Hams have been offered more freely, and a few sales have transpired at 15c.@15¼c., and close with sellers at the outside rate. Dry Salted Shoulders are nominal at 10½c., packed. The stock of Lard is too small to allow of any transactions. The nominal price of Prime is 18c.@18¼c. The Spring packing of Beef still continues in a moderate way, and we quote Mess Beef at $15 50@$16, and Extra Mess at $17 50@$18, Prime Mess at $30, and India Mess at $33. Beef Hams at $33, and Prime Tallow at 11½c. Freight on Provisions to New-York, all rail, 65c. @ 100 lbs. To Boston, 70c.

Finances of Tennessee.

From the Financial Chronicle, March 24.

We have obtained through His Excellency, the Governor of Tennessee, a detailed account shewing the condition of the State finances, from which we have been able to prepare the facts and figures given below. In the present condition of the Government and people it is impossible to furnish any reliable estimate of the probable future receipts or expenditures.

The annual expenses for the few years first previous to the war were $700,000, but the future charge upon the Treasury for the same purposes must exceed that sum. There is also a large amount ($5,169,740) of unpaid back interest, and also $364,167 of the principal of the State debt proper over due, making a total of interest and debt due of $5,533,907.

The debt itself is classified under different heads, and the following shows the total amount of each, and interest due to Jan. 1, 1866:

DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

	Original.	Interest.	Total.
State debt proper	$3,894,607	$849,553	$4,744,160
State bonds loaned	14,006,000	3,769,507	17,775,507
State bonds indorsed	2,207,000	550,680	2,759,680
Aggregate debt and liabilities	$20,107,607	$5,169,740	$25,277,347

Included in the above are a number of State bonds issued to railroad and turnpike companies after the passage of the ordinance of secession, but which had been authorized by the Legislature before that occurrence as follows:

Date of issue.	Companies to which issued	Amount of issue.
April 20, 1861,	Louisville and Nashville Railroad	$5,000
April 23, 1861,	Nashville and Northwestern R. R	120,000
June 11, 1861,	Mobile and Ohio Railroad	172,000
June 14, 1861,	Carthage and Rome Turnpike	8,000
Not stated.	Mansker's Creek and Springfield Turnpike	10,000
Not stated.	Carthage, Alexander and Red Sulphur Turnpike	16,000
	Total issued by secession authorities	$331,000

It is not believed by the State authorities that any legal obligation rests upon the State for the payment of interest or principal of these bonds, and the Legislature has made no provision for them.

Under the head of "State Debt Proper" are classed all issues for which the State is directly liable, viz.:

Classes of Bonds.	Original Debt.	Interest to Oct., 1866.	Total Debt.
Bonds issued for turnpike stock:			
5 per cent. bonds	$1,091,180	$226,242	$1,317,441
5¼ per cent bonds	137,167	20,801	157,968
Bonds issued for bank stock:			
6 per cent. bonds (B. of Tennessee)	1,000,000	240,000	1,240,000
5 per cent. bonds (Union Bank)	125,000	25,000	150,000
Bonds issued for railroad stock:			
5 per cent. bonds (East Tenn. & Go. RR.)	650,000	130,000	780,000
5 per cent. bonds (La Grange and Miss RR)	83,250	16,650	99,900
5¼ per cent bonds (La Grange & Miss RR.)	102,000	21,520	123,420
Bonds issued for public purposes:			
6 per cent. bonds (Hermitage)	48,000	11,520	59,520
6 per cent bonds (State capital)	658,000	157,920	815,920
Total State debt proper	$3,894,607	$849,553	$4,744,160

The following shows the amounts due in each year:

1861	$66,667	1874	$185,000
1862	61,250	1875	39,000
1863	177,750	1876	32,390
1864	58,500	1877	102,800
1868	1,245,000	1879	93,000
1869	331,500	1880	52,000
1870	374,750	1881	76,000
1871	441,000	1886	91,000
1872	308,500	1892	48,000
1873	81,000		

The portion stated above as now due are the bonds of 1861-64, amounting to $364,167.

The class "State Bonds Loaned" includes all those issues which have been loaned on the security of the works for which they have been separately made, and also an issue to the Agricultural Bureau. The following are the details:

STATE BONDS LOANED.

Companies to which issued.	Original debt.	Int. to Jan. 1, 1866.	Total debt.
Bonds issued to Railroad Companies:			
East Tennessee and Virginia	$1,599,000	$444,700	$2,043,700
East Tennessee and Georgia	960,000	272,880	1,232,980
Memphis and Charleston	1,081,000	262,980	1,343,980
Memphis and Ohio	1,493,000	403,110	1,896,110
McMinnville and Manchester	364,000	87,360	451,360
Tennessee and Alabama	853,000	231,581	1,084,581
Mississippi Central and Tennessee	574,000	154,880	728,880
Mobile and Ohio	1,296,000	349,920	1,645,920
Edgefield and Kentucky, and L. and N	211,000	63,300	274,300
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	1,042,000	312,600	1,354,600
Winchester and Alabama	433,000	145,289	578,289
Louisville and Nashville	435,000	146,015	581,015
Edgefield and Kentucky	645,000	200,162	845,162
Central Southern	534,000	128,160	662,160
Rogersville and Jefferson	159,000	38,160	197,160
Mississippi and Tennessee	95,000	22,800	117,800
Nashville and Chattanooga	[illegible]	36,000	186,000
Nashville and Northwestern	1,455,000	[illegible]	1,867,400
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston	132,000	31,680	163,680
Knoxville and Kentucky	180,000	45,200	225,200
Bonds issued to turnpike companies	65,000	17,080	82,080
Bonds issued to Agricultural Bureau	30,000	7,200	37,200
Total State Bonds loaned	$14,006,000	$3,769,507	$17,775,507

The State has also indorsed the bonds of several railroad companies, viz.:

BONDS INDORSED BY THE STATE.

Railroad Companies.	Original bonds.	Int. to Jan., 1866.	Total liabilit's.
Nashville and Chattanooga	$1,546,000	$371,040	$1,917,040
East Tennessee and Virginia	185,000	44,400	229,400
East Tennessee and Georgia	126,000	30,240	156,240
Memphis and Little Rock (Arkansas)	350,000	145,000	455,000
Total indorsed bonds	$2,207,000	$550,680	$2,757,680

The bonds indorsed for the Memphis and Little Railroad were, in fact, bonds of the City of Memphis loaned to that Company and indorsed by the State.

THE MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Quarterly Review, 1862-5—Important Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20, 1866.

For a period now extending over four years, the gold mines of Nova Scotia have been steadily producing at the rate of fifty-three and a-half ounces, or about one thousand dollars' worth *a day* of the precious metal, yet, excepting among the few who are personally engaged or pecuniarily interested in their development, and those few are principally citizens of the United States, there is a general apathy, if not positive ignorance concerning the auriferous resources of the Province.

The reason of this is chiefly because the local Government has hitherto treated the subject with too much indifference, and instead of seeking to disseminate information about the gold mines as widely as possible, contents itself with publishing quarterly tabular statements in the *Royal Gazette*, a journal hardly known beyond official circles, and, at the yearly meeting of Parliament, an annual report, of which not more than five hundred copies are printed for distribution. With such feeble attempts at publicity, how can it be expected that the rich gold deposits of this unannexed El Dorado would obtain their deserved celebrity? What local enterprise, then, during cycles, would fail to accomplish, the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES will achieve in a single day.

Gold! There is attraction in the very word, suggestive of worldly omnipotence, of the greatest good, of the extremest evil, and although a history of its first discovery and of the different districts in Nova Scotia in which it has been successfully mined may not be quite so satisfactory as the presentation of a twenty-ounce nugget, the proposed details will no doubt prove interesting to a large class of your intelligent readers, and perhaps indicate to them a new field for safe and profitable investments.

It being impossible to illustrate the importance of the subject without numbers, I will begin with the least entertaining, the statistical, and reserve the descriptive part of my review for another letter.

THE NAMES OF THE GOLD FIELDS

are: Tangier, Wine Harbor, Oldham, Lawrencetown, The Ovens, Sherbrooke, Renfrew, Waverly, Isaac's Harbor, and Montagu, with three or four more too isolated to be properly settled or prospected, and therefore arranged in the official returns under the head of "Unproclaimed and Unclassified Districts." Taking them in the order in which they have just been enumerated, we have first of all

TANGIER.

This district supplied, between the 1st January, 1862, and the 31st December, 1865, two thousand six hundred and eleven ounces three pennyweights and thirteen grains of gold, which, valued at the mint rate of $18 69 per ounce, is equivalent to forty-eight thousand eight hundred and three dollars nine cents, specie. This quantity was obtained in the following annual proportions, and from the respectively named sources:

	FROM QUARTZ.			OTHER SOURCES.		
	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	865	0	0	..	..	..
1863	494	8	21	..	..	..
1864	582	2	20	25	4	12
1865	548	2	1	96	5	12

The aggregate number of miners employed for the whole period was one hundred and five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six, or an average, daily, as follows: 1862, 125; 1863, 120; 1864, 52.500; 1865, 42.166.

The gross quantity of quartz *raised* was 5,333,440 lbs., and the gross quantity crushed, 5,399,140 lbs., each composed of the under-given yearly totals:

	Quartz Raised. No. Pounds.	Quartz Crushed. No. Pounds.
1862	1,414,000	1,414,000
1863	1,310,940	1,310,940
1864	1,156,500	1,395,700
1865	1,452,000	1,278,500

The number of mills employed in the operation of crushing was, in 1862, one steam and two water-propelled; in 1863, three steam and three water; in 1864, two and a half (2.500) steam and three water; and in 1865, two ten-twelfths (2.833) steam and two and a half (2.500) water.

There is no accurate record of the number of mines worked in 1862 and 1863, but in 1864 the daily average was seven and a third (7.416,) and for 1865 five and three-quarters (5.750.)

WINE HARBOR.

in four years produced eleven thousand six hundred and thirty-nine ounces eleven pennyweights and sixteen grains, valued at two hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars eighty-one cents, annually yielded as follows:

	FROM QUARTZ.		
	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	1,688	0	0
1863	3,718	2	19
1864	4,033	3	7
1865	3,832	18	0

The number of miners for the whole period amounted to 91,052, 41 of whom were employed on average daily in 1862; 124 in 1863; 73,750 in 1864; and 53,167 in 1865.

The quartz raised formed an aggregate of 24,987,500 pounds, while that crushed amounted to 24,987,700 pounds, obtained in the following annual quantities:

	Raised No. pounds.	Crushed No. pounds.
1862	1,760,000	1,760,000
1863	7,289,000	7,289,000
1864	8,272,700	8,272,900
1865	7,665,800	7,655,800

The number of mills in daily operation was, for 1862, two steam, one water; for 1863, three steam, one water; and the same number, each year, for 1864 and 1865.

In 1864 nine mines were worked on average daily, and in 1865 the average daily proportion was six and one-sixth.

OLDHAM

yielded four thousand one hundred and fifty-one ounces and twenty-three grains, all derived from quartz. The gross value was seventy-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and nine cents. Annually the quantities of gold were the following:

	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	51	0	0
1863	1,223	3	21
1864	1,750	5	12
1865	1,126	11	14

The number of miners in the aggregate was 86,476; 4,368 being employed in 1862, 25,896 in 1863, 37,934 in 1864, and 18,278 in 1865, the average for each year being successively 14.83, 121.583, and 58.583.

The gross quantity of quartz raised was 10,921,103 pounds, and of that crushed 11,169,108 pounds, severally obtained in these proportions:

	Raised No. pounds.	Crushed No. pounds.
1862	160,800	168,000
1863	2,051,603	2,061,603
1864	4,149,600	4,477,205
1865	4,551,900	4,472,300

The daily average number of mills in 1862, was, 1 steam, 2 water-propelled; in 1863, 5 steam, 3 water; in 1864, 4.166 steam, 2.833 water; in 1865, 3.666 steam and 2,250 water.

The average daily number of mines in 1864, under exploitation, was 29,750; and in 1865, 76,583.

LAWRENCETOWN

makes only an imperfect show, the yield, if any, for 1864 and 1865, being thrown among the unclassified districts. The gross yield of gold for 1862 and 1863 was one hundred and thirty-nine ounces, seventeen pennyweights, and twelve grains, representing a value of two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents.

The total number of miners was 3,120, the average for 1862 being four, and for 1863, six per day.

The quantities of quartz raised and crushed do not differ, and were respectively 50,000 lbs. for 1862 and 247,000 for 1863.

In 1862 there were on average two water mills, and in 1863 one steam mill in daily operation.

THE OVENS DISTRICT

has given four hundred and forty-two ounces, eight pennyweights and six grains, amounting in value to eight thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents. The proportions per year were:

	FROM QUARTZ.			OTHER SOURCES.			TOTAL.		
	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	50	..	..	311	..	..	361	..	..
1863	76	5	14	..	..	..	76	5	14
1864	5	2	16	..	..	..	5	2	16

The year 1865 is not represented, the returns being nominal, and included under the unclassified districts.

The quantity of quartz raised during the three years returned was 100,000 lbs. in 1862, and 351,174 lbs. in 1863, and nothing in 1864. The quantity crushed in 1862 was the same as that raised; in 1863 it was 351,088 lbs., and in 1864, 33,931 lbs. The aggregate being 451,174 lbs. raised and 485,019 lbs. crushed.

The number of mines worked is not given.

In 1862, two steam-mills were in daily operation and one in 1863; and in 1864, one during three months only.

SHERBROOKE

gave, in four years, 12,171 ounces, 11 pennyweights and 5 grains, worth, at the previously stated rate, $277,486 40 in annual proportions as follows:

	FROM QUARTZ.			OTHER SOURCES		
	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	2,023	..	..	..	..	..
1863	3,276	14	12	28	..	..
1864	3,049	14	20	10	..	..
1865	3,424	1	21	..	..	..

The quantities of quartz raised and crushed were equal, and in the aggregate amounted to 18,999,568 pounds, annually obtained as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1862	1,722,000	1864	5,346,000
1863	6,908,168	1865	5,023,400

The aggregate number of hands employed was 109,304, of whom 22,464 in 1862, 31,200 in 1863, 32,630 in 1864, and 23,010 in 1865; the daily average being 72.100, 104.583 and 73.750.

The number of mills in 1862 averaged 3 steam and 1 water-propelled; in 1863, 4 steam, 1 water; in 1864, 3 seven-twelfths steam, 1 water; and in 1865, 4 steam and .416 water per day.

In 1864 the average daily number of mines in operation was 12,916; in 1865, 8,416.

RENFREW

yielded, in the aggregate, 3,274 ounces 3 pennyweights and 12 grains, in value amounting to $61,194 33; the whole extracted from quartz, of which the following quantities were raised and crushed:

	Raised. No. pounds.	Crushed. No. pounds.
1862	342,000	342,000
1863	1,149,700	1,149,700
1864	2,240,000	2,458,050
1865	2,790,000	1,854,100
Total	6,521,700	5,803,850

The year 1862 employed 10,920 hands; 1863, 21,216; 1864, 12,220; 1865, 14,430; forming an aggregate of 58,786 for the whole period, and a daily average of 35.68, 39.166 and 46.250.

The average daily number of mills was, in 1862, 2 steam, 1 water-propelled; 1863, 2 steam, 2 water-propelled; 1864, 2.750 steam, 2 water-propelled; 1865, 3.250 steam, 2 water-propelled.

The daily average of mines for 1864 amounted to 8,833, and 1865 to 7,750.

WAVERLEY

contributed 24,701 ounces 15 pennyweights and 10 grains; the mint value of which is $461,676 10—the whole procured from quartz. The proportions were:

	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.		Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	1,507	0	0	1864	6,410	4	22
1863	2,380	6	3	1865	14,404	4	9

The totals of quartz raised and crushed were alike, and for each year as follows:

	No. pounds.		No. pounds.
1862	7,482,000	1864	18,476,900
1863	13,509,915	1865	25,036,700

giving an aggregate of 64,505,515 pounds.

The quartemary total of miners was 280,696, employed yearly in these proportions:

	Daily average.	Aggregate.
1862	150	46,800
1863	187	58,344
1864	282,833	88,244
1865	279,830	87,308

Seventeen mines were worked, on average, daily in this district in 1864, and fifteen and a half (15.833) in 1865.

ISAAC'S HARBOR

supplied 5,151 ounces, 4 pennyweights and 11 grains, valued at $96,276 36, all from quartz.

	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.		Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	357	9	0	1864	1,510	4	21
1863	1,587	13	12	1865	1,696	6	2

The quantities of quartz raised and crushed were alike in 1862 and 1863, the first year giving 394,000 pounds, the second 1,053,100 pounds. In 1864 the amount raised was 1,694,400 pounds, and crushed 1,273,500 pounds; and the aggregate for the whole period 5,176,800 pounds raised and 4,801,700 pounds crushed.

The number of miners totalled 78,650, the several annual proportions being these:

	Aggregate.	Average.
1862	11,856	38.
1863	15,600	50.
1864	25,844	82.833
1865	25,350	81.250

The daily average of mills worked stood thus: In 1862, 1 steam and 1 water-propelled; in 1863, 1 steam-propelled; in 1864, 1.083 steam and .750 water-propelled; in 1865, 2 steam and 1 water-propelled.

The mines in operation in 1864 averaged 9,[illegible]; in 1865, 9,166 per day.

MONTAGU

in three years returned 2,322 ounces, 7 pennyweights and 5 grains, representing a value of $43,404 92, all attained from quartz, of which the quantities raised and crushed were alike, and yearly as follows:

	No. pounds.		No. pounds.
1862	......	1864	1,090,500
1863	279,800	1865	1,230,900

The total amounting to 2,601,200 lbs.

The mining hands numbered in the aggregate 62,556, of whom 38,688 were employed in 1863, 11,492 in 1864, and 12,376 in 1865, the daily average for each year respectively being 124, 36.833, 39.666.

THE UNPROCLAIMED AND UNCLASSIFIED DISTRICTS

include Stormont, (Country Harbor,) Wagamatcook, Lawrencetown (for 1864 and 1865,) and a few scattered settlements where gold mining is not systematically practiced. The total yield between 1862 and 1865 amounted to 148 ounces, 12 pennyweights and 16 grains, estimated at $2,777 95. The same was derived from the following sources:

	FROM QUARTZ.			ALLUVIAL SOIL, &C.		
	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
1862	40	..	..	..	..	..
1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864	10	1	5	51	8	3
1865	30	12	6	16	11	2

The quantity of quartz raised in 1862 and 1864—there was not any returned for 1863—was equal to the quantity crushed during the same period, the former year's total being 48,000 pounds—that of the latter 43,000 pounds. In 1865 the quantity raised was 216,500 pounds; in 1865, 203,800 pounds.

The year 1862 employed 936 hands; 1864, 3,900; 1865, 2,470—the daily averages being 3, 12.500 and 7.916, and the aggregate number 7,306.

One water mill was in daily operation in 1862; in 1864 .416 steam; in 1865 .666 steam and .250 water-propelled.

The number of mines are only given for 1864, and their average is .916 for each day.

The districts collectively yielded 66,753 ounces, 16 pennyweights and 14 grains, or $1,247,627 07 worth of gold.

1862 gave 7,275 ounces, of which, from quartz, 6,964 ounces; from other sources 311 ounces.

1863 returned 14,001 ounces, 14 pennyweights and 17 grains—13,973 ounces, 13 pennyweights and 17 grains derived from quartz, 28 ounces from other sources.

1864 supplied 20,022 ounces, 18 pennyweights and 13 grains; 19,936 ounces, 5 pennyweights and 22 grains being extracted from quartz, and 86 ounces, 12 pennyweights and 15 grains from alluvial soil and other sources.

1865 makes the most satisfactory show, having contributed no less than 25,454 ounces, 3 pennyweights and 8 grains; 25,341 ounces 6 pennyweights and 18 grains from quartz, and 112 ounces, 16 pennyweights and 14 grains from other sources.

The aggregate amount of 1865 was one-fourth *more* than in 1864, nearly *double* that of 1863, and almost *four-fold* that of 1862. The daily average number of miners was less in 1865 than in either of the previous years, excepting 1862, for which the number is not certain; yet the results are more favorable in every respect, and the aggregate returns considerably in excess of past seasons. This proves that gold mining has become a settled business in Nova Scotia, and is now profitably and vigorously prosecuted.

COSMOPOLITE.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Bergen.

MOVED FROM A CORNER.

At one time the thieves of the East Houston-street region managed their business by creating crowds on the street corners and then picking the pockets of such unsophisticated travelers as they could draw into these crowds; and to break up the lucrative business which the light-fingered gentry thus made in Broadway and other crowded thoroughfares, the heads of the Police Department ordered their subordinates to clear the street corners and keep them clear. This order has been a cause of frequent misunderstanding between the Police and the public, and possibly it may so continue to be until the entire public learn that Policemen in uniform are masters of the streets, who are accountable to their superior officers, who in turn are accountable to the public. One of these misunderstandings was investigated by the Police Commissioners on Wednesday. Mr. JOHN DUNN, of No. 314 West Forty-third-street, Receiver for the Broadway, Bleecker and Fulton Ferry Railway Company, stood on the north-west corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street on the afternoon of the 13th inst., waiting for a car, and when Roundsman ANDREW RAE bade him move on, and pushed him from the sidewalk because he did not immediately obey he naturally took offence, and resolved to punish the officer. On trial it appeared that Sergeant FIELD, of the Fifteenth Ward, having observed a boisterous multitude in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, had sought Roundsman RAE and instructed him to disperse the crowd, and that the Roundsman had merely executed his orders literally, not intending, of course, to offend Mr. DUNN, or any other person, but nevertheless meaning to clear the sidewalk at whatever risk. Complaint dismissed.

ASSAULTING A MAN IN HIS DOMICIL.

Mrs. LUCY CROWLEY, of No. 451 Washington-street, complained of Patrolman JAMES REILLY, who, she said, had entered her abode and assaulted her husband without provocation. From the testimony of MORTON CROWLEY, MARGARET CROWLEY, THOMAS LYNCH, and Officers WILLIAM FLANNIGAN and JAMES REILLY, it appears that MICHAEL CROWLEY, husband of the complainant, reached home inebriated on the evening of the 26th ultimo, and that he and one of his brothers fought until it was feared that the encounter might result in a homicide. Furthermore, that Mrs. CROWLEY screamed "murder!" &c., and that when Officer REILLY entered MICHAEL CROWLEY fell upon him with an iron bar, while Mrs. CROWLEY, seeing him strike her husband, threatened to dash his brains out with a smoothing iron. Complaint dismissed.

ABOUT THE CUSTODY OF A WOMAN.

Mr. EDGAR VAN VALKENBURGH, of No. 124 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, foreman of the New-York Rice Mills, made affidavit that at about 11 o'clock on the evening of the 8th inst., Patrolman HARVEY MANGUM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, intercepted him while he was walking with a woman in South First-street, and took him into custody because he would not surrender the woman to another person. The officer, defending, said: "A lady who had come from New-York, and was considerably under the influence of liquor, requested me to conduct her to her dwelling, in First-street; I took her to the end of my beat, and summoned officer LANGDON to accompany her further; VAN VALKENBURGH wanted to go with her, but I preferred to put her into the hands of an officer; Officer LANGDON was not in uniform; the woman chose to go to the Station-house as a lodger rather than go with VAN VALKENBURGH, and when I gave her over to Officer LANGDON, VAN VALKENBURGH seized me by the collar, and said that if it were not for my brass buttons, he would punch my head. I then took him to the Station-house." Officer LANGDON corroborated this testimony, and the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

TWICE TRIED FOR THE SAME OFFENCE.

Capt. JAMES GREER, having made formal charges against Patrolmen STEWART J. DONNELLY and JOHN K. MATTHEWS, of the Third Precinct, appeared and affirmed as follows: "Subsequent to the fire at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway I overheard conversation which led me to believe that two of my officers had appropriated pistols belonging to the New-Haven Arms Company; I called Officer MATTHEWS into my private room and demanded the weapons; three were found in his wardrobe; I then called DONNELLY and he gave me a note to his wife, requesting her to permit an officer to search the house; I dispatched Officer SCOTT to attend to that duty, but previous to his departure Officer DONNELLY had sent Officer HUDSON to get two pistols which he had left in a bureau drawer, and Officer SCOTT met Officer HUDSON on his return from DONNELLY'S house, and obtained the weapons from him; on the return of these two officers with the conclusive proofs, I took Officers MATTHEWS' and DONNELLY'S shields from their persons and locked them in a cell; they were on the next day tried in the Court of Special Sessions and sent to the Penitentiary, there to serve six months each." On this testimony, which was corroborated by Mr. JOSEPH MERWIN and Officers SCOTT and HUDSON, DONNELLY and MATTHEWS were summarily dismissed from the Department.

TICKET SPECULATORS IN COURT.

Manager WHEATLEY recently requested Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON to take in hand the gentry who speculate in theatre tickets and nightly blockade the vestibule of Niblo's Garden; and in compliance, the Captain ordered Patrolmen EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN and LEONARD WALTERS to apprehend any persons whom they might find peddling tickets or in any other way obstructing the entrance to Niblo's. The officers went to their post at 6 o'clock, and at 7, Sergt. FORSHAY, passing the Metropolitan, saw two or three ticket speculators transacting business in Niblo's lobby, and Policemen MCLAUGHLIN and WALTERS, he thought, were cognizant of the fact. He therefore reported them to Capt. WILLIAMSON, and the Captain preferred formal charges, accusing them of disobedience of orders. On trial, the officers said that they put the ticket speculators beyond the lines at the entrance of the theatre, and that this having been done, they had no further power in the premises. THOMAS H. MCGUIRE, ticket-vender, testified that he had no tickets for sale on the night of the officer's alleged offence, and that he was not driven from the theatre. WILLIAM H. RUNNETT and THOMAS CARMAN, ticket speculators, both testified that the officers drove them below the line, and under this testimony the accused were cleared.

ACCUSED OF FEIGNING SICKNESS.

On the 9th instant Patrolman ISAAC H. LEE asked leave of absence, proposing to take another officer's night off; but Capt. JOURDAN was unable to arrange the matter for him, and at night he reported that he had been suddenly taken ill. Capt. JOURDAN, therefore, acting under police rule, sent to LEE'S abode, and learned there, from the woman who dwells on the first floor, that the officer had gone to Williamsburgh; another inhabitant of the house told Capt. JOURDAN'S roundsman that Officer LEE had taken his sister to a railway depot, and had probably gone into the country. Dr. WATERMAN was notified, and he, also, was unable to find his patient, and he therefore suspected him of feigning sickness. The officer reported at the Franklin-street Police-station on the afternoon of the 10th, and said that he had been attacked by diarrhœa, and that, not having found anybody at home, he went to Williamsburgh to be nursed by his friends. One of the Sixth Precinct roundsmen heard that LEE had attended a surprise party; and to ascertain the facts, Capt. JOURDAN sent LEE up for trial. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

OFF POST, BUT RIGHT.

Roundsman DE SHAY, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared in two charges against Patrolman RENO LOWENTHAL. Charge No. 1 alleged that on the forenoon of the 10th instant, Officer LOWENTHAL was found off post in a stable, and the defence was that the proprietor of the place called him in. Charge No. 2 was that on the evening of the 11th the officer did not patrol his post from 5:40 to 6 o'clock, and in defence the accused introduced a merchant who testified that his store door being open and the gas not lighted, Officer LOWENTHAL entered and would not depart until a clerk, whom he knew, had been summoned to identify the merchant as the proprietor of the place. Having satisfied himself that his suspicion of open burglary was not well founded, LOWENTHAL resumed patrol duty. Both complaints were, of course, dismissed.

New-Mexico—Change of Territorial Officers.

The Santa Fé *New-Mexican* of Feb. 16, noticing the removal of HENRY CONNELLY, Governor, Chief-Justice BENEDICT, and W. F. M. ARNY, Secretary of the Territory, expresses the belief that these removals were not occasioned from any lack of confidence on the part of the Government in the ability or integrity of these gentlemen. It says Gov. CONNELLY, from his superior knowledge of the Spanish language and of the Mexican people, is eminently qualified for the position of Governor, and that his administration has been productive of good to the Territory, his endeavor having been to discharge his duties with an eye single to the advancement of its interests. On his retirement from the office he has held for four years, he will carry with him into private life the well wishes and gratitude of all good citizens. In these opinions all who know Gov. CONNELLY will cordially concur. From good means of personal knowledge, we doubt whether in or out of New-Mexico there is to-day any man so fit to be its Governor as HENRY CONNELLY.

To Judge BENEDICT, the same journal pays a high compliment, saying that for the twelve years covering the term of his judgeship, he has stood like a wall of adamant, and been the only refuge for justice at times when there was not another judge in the whole Territory. No hardships of mountain travel, rigors of Winter, or danger from hostile Indians, have deterred him from the discharge of his official duties. His knowledge of the language, the customs of the New Mexicans and New Mexico's mixed system of jurisprudence, rendered him an able and efficient officer. His removal will be deeply regretted both by the people of his district and a large majority of the members of the bar now practicing in the Territory.

Secretary ARNY is also characterized as an honest and worthy officer.

It is gratifying to know, however, that these gentlemen are succeeded by capable and esteemed men. Of these successors the *New Mexican* says:

"Major-Gen. ROBERT MITCHELL, now our Governor, was in command in Nashville at the time President JOHNSON was Governor of Tennessee, and Gen. ESTES, now our Secretary, was on Gen. MITCHELL'S Staff, and during that time a cordial coöperation in a common cause to crush the rebellion and save our liberties and country, naturally begat feelings of confidence and friendship between the President and those officers, and which has resulted in their appointment to the offices which they are now called to fill in our midst.

Brig.-Gen. SLOUGH, known to many of our citizens for his gallantry in resisting the invasion of New-Mexico by the Texans, is our Chief-Justice.

Southern Generals.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

There is now in the Crescent City a wonderful aggregation of talent, quietly devoted to the interests of commerce, that has won high distinction on other fields. Not to mention any less prominent names, Gen. BEAUREGARD is Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad; Gen. LONGSTREET is with his old A. A. G., at No. 37 Union-street, in the commission business. Your correspondent had the honor and pleasure of an interview with both these gentlemen. They are looking well, but I observed that Gen. LONGSTREET used his left hand in writing and shaking hands, his right hand hanging helplessly by his side. Gen. DICK TAYLOR has leased the new canal running from the city to Lake Pontchartrain. Gen. BUCKNER is connected with the *Daily Crescent*, and is also in the commission business. Gens. HOOD, A. L. STEWART, LORING, GARDNER, BLANCHARD and JEFF. THOMPSON are in the commission business. Gens. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, HAYS and ADAMS are there in the practice of law. We also had the pleasure of shaking the hand of Major-Gen. D. H. MAURY, who told me that he would leave the city in a few days for his turpentine plantation in Mississippi. Thus these noble men are devoting themselves, with the dignity and energy of true manhood, to arts of peace, in such manner as proves them still "masters of the situation."

DEATH OF PROF. CHARLES BECK.—We regret to announce the death of Prof. BECK, for many years Professor at Harvard College, which took place Monday evening, at his residence in Cambridge. In the afternoon he was riding on horseback, accompanied by his daughter, when he was taken in a fit, and Mr. THUOLT, who was present, supported him and conveyed him home, where he lingered a few hours.

Prof. BECK was very widely known and much esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He was born in Germany, and came to this country some thirty years ago, and was at one time connected with the celebrated Round Hill School at Northampton. He married Miss THERESA HENSHAW, of Northampton, daughter of Hon. SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Professor BECK became a naturalized citizen many years since, and his zeal during the war was very marked. He not only contributed liberally to sustain the Government, but when the Cambridge company was ordered to take charge of one of the forts, he volunteered and performed active duty. He was prompt in every good work, and leaves a record which will perpetuate his memory.—*Boston Journal, March 21.*

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

FROM AUCTION.

POPLIN DELAINE entirely new at 85c., worth $1 25.

CRAPE EUGENIE and MOHAIR LUSTRES at 55c., worth $1.

And also a FULL ASSORTMENT of NEW SPRING GOODS.

FRENCH PERCALES new designs.

FRENCH JACONETS new designs.

FRENCH ORGANDIES new designs.

N. B.—GREAT REDUCTION of PRICE on SILK GOODS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES in all colors at $3, worth $5.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.

PILLOW CASE, MUSLIN and LINEN, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4.

SHEETING, MUSLIN and LINEN, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.

WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS.

LACE, NOTTINGHAM and MUSTIN CURLAINS.

PLAID JACONETS, NANSOOKS and SWISS MUSLINS.

WHITE MARSEILLES AND PIQUES.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS—TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

LEGRAIN will open for sale and inspection a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of LADIES OUTER GARMENTS, suitable for Spring wear, in JACKETS, SACQUES and BASQUINES; also Summer SILK BASQUES and CIRCULARS at reduced prices.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No 1 Waverley-place.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS COMPLETED ARrangements with the leading houses in Paris, by which she will receive the latest styles in bonnets and hats. No. 1,140½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

NEW GOODS!!! NEW PRICES!!!
GOLD 127!! COTTON 40!!

MERRIMACK PRINTS, 22c. a yard.
ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 31c.
BEST MAKES BLACK ALPACAS, from 31c. up to $1 a yard.
BEST MAKES COLORED ALPACAS, from 30c. up to $1 a yard.
HANDSOME SPRING DRESS GOODS, from 22c. up to 75c. a yard.
THESE ALPACAS AND DRESS GOODS ARE FROM 10c. TO 25c. A YARD BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
AUCTION LOT CASSIMERES, 50c. a yard.
AUCTION LOT TABLE LINENS, $1.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 18c. a yard.
AUCTION LOT DELAINES, 22c. a yard.
AUCTION BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50.
AUCTION LOT DEBEIGE, only 22c.
AUCTION LOT FULL YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, GOOD QUALITY, 22c. a yard.
VERY FINE YARD-WIDE, 25c.
BEST QUALITY YARD-WIDE, 30c.
BUY YOUR MUSLINS WHILE THESE BARGAINS LAST.
THE GREAT RUSH OF BUYERS AT THESE PRICES SHOW PLAINLY HOW CHEAP OUR GOODS ARE.
CUT THIS OUT AND GO FOR BARGAINS TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., CORNER COMMERCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just received from auction, and per late steamers, a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; some great novelties and SPLENDID BARGAINS.

N. B.—100 pieces finest ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS at 20c. per yard; COLORADA, EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTH at $8 and $10 per dress. HANDSOME GOODS, and very serviceable.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at retail
MONDAY, March 26,
A splendid assortment of
PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE MUSLINS
AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.
VERY HEAVY ⅞ WHITE FOR 25c.,
EXTRA FINE ⅞ WHITE FOR 28c.
THE VERY BEST,
EQUALLY FINE AS WAMSUTTA, FOR 35c.
MERRIMACK
AND ALL THE BEST PRINTS, 22c.
SPLENDID DELAINES FOR 25c.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will offer on MONDAY, new black and plain colored silks, new dress goods, new alpacas, new shawls, new cloaks, new ginghams, &c., all suitable for the Spring trade.

MLLE. ROSINE COROTIER, NO. 114 9th-st., having received a case of French bonnets, will open her Spring millinery on TUESDAY, March 27.

FURNITURE.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.—MY LARGE stock of furniture and upholstery goods is now offered at cost; in consequence of declining business, every article must be sold before the 1st of May, as I am positively giving up the business. Examine styles, quality, and prices at my Warerooms, at No. 536 Broadway—25 years. HENRY STONEY.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S.
SPRING STOCK
OPENING.
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS,
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway,
Between 25th and 26th-sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
will be offered on MONDAY, from the heavy auction sales of last week, comprising
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
in PLAIN STRIPES, CHECKS, CORDED CHINE,
from $1 upward.
Also,
PRINTED FOULARD PARIS POPLINS,
and other desirable DRESS GOODS.
Also,
BROCHE SHAWLS, in all qualities.
LLMA LACE POINTS, in White and Black.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS,
LACE CURTAINS less than gold costs.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES
in
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
Long and square, with BLACK, SCARLET and WHITE Centres.
Also,
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS
in
MOURNING GOODS.
Two hundred pieces
BLACK ALPACAS,
Yard and yard and a half wide,
purchased at AUCTION and at PRIVATE SALE, at great sacrifice on the cost, which they will offer from 50 cents upwards.
Also,
A full assortment of
BLACK BAREGE HERNANI,
in single and double width.
Also,
BLACK CANVAS BAREGE,
in single and double width,
very desirable.
Also,
A full assortment of
COURTAULD'S CRAPES.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Will open on MONDAY
An elegant assortment of
REAL THREAD SHAWLS
and
LAMA POINTES and ROTONDES,
of their own importation.
Also,
An elegant assortment of
CLOTH GARMENTS
FOR SPRING,
of their own manufacture.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON.,
NO. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.,
Have during the past week made large additions to their stocks of
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
AT AUCTION,
and will offer during the coming week, THE GREATEST BARGAINS in FINE SILKS and DRESS GOODS, that they have had for years.

FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
A LARGE LOT OF
AUCTION ALPACAS, THAT
THEY INTEND RETAILING
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
Fine Alpacas of all Colors,
AT 31
AT 37½
AT 44
AT 50
AT 62½
AT 75
ALSO HANDSOME
PLAID ALPACAS,
AT 31
AT 37½
AT 44
AT 50c per Yard.
Our Dress Goods Stock is one of the best selected and cheapest in the city.
ALSO
One hundred different styles and colors in all the best makes of prints.
THE BEST MERRIMACKS
AT 22c. per Yard,
And all the other makes of prints as
CHEAP IN PROPORTION.
N. B.—OUR GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS AT ONE CENT A YARD PROFIT WILL STILL CONTINUE THROUGH THIS WEEK,
And buyers who wish to purchase muslins from 5 to 10c. less than other stores are selling them for, must go to
FOSTER & WELSH'S,
NO. 227 8TH-AV.,
NEAR 22D-ST.

LOW PRICES TRIUMPHANT.
Encouraged by the great success of the smash-down system of last week,
T. M. JAMES,
NO. 102 SIXTH-AV., NEAR 8TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
SIX CASES AMERICAN PRINTS, perfectly fast colors, at 12½ cents per yard, sold in other places at 20 cents.
FIVE CASES CHOICE ENGLISH DO., at 15 cents regular prices 25 cents per yard.
TWO CASES YARD WIDE REAL FRENCH DO., at 25 cents per yard, worth 45 cents.
4-4 WIDE STANDARD SHEETING at 25 cts. per yard.
YARD WIDE FINE SHIRTING MUSLIN, only 25 cents per yard, regular price 40 cents.
THIS CHANCE WILL REMAIN FOR ONE WEEK, IF NOT TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY EVERY ONE.
SPEAK NOT OF HIGH PRICES.

MOURNING BONNETS.
A very large and handsome stock of SPRING STYLES in every variety, now open for inspection. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, BUSHIRE AND SPANISH CRAPES, CRAPE MARETZ, CHALLI CLOTH, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES AND GRENADINE BAREGES, FLORENTINES AND ARGENTINES, CRAPE VEILS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c., at prices to suit the most economical.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN THIS MARKET WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK
AT
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.
Ladies who want to save money should call at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., where they will find the cheapest muslins, calicoes, and all other makes of cotton, linen, wool and silk goods at unsurpassed low prices.
Ladies please remember No. 225 8th-av.
A large lot of very rich
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
comprising the latest styles imported, from 31 to 56 cents per yard, which have never been offered at such low figures in this market,
To be opened on
MONDAY MORNING,
AT
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
THIS WEEK AT T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
RICH PARIS PLAID SILK
At 94 cents per yard;
Regular price, $1 50.
SPLENDID BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILK
At $1 50 per yard—very cheap.
Also, 3,000 yards very rich PLAIN SILKS,
In all the choice shades,
At $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
Also, OIL-BOILED BLACK SILKS,
At $1 25 per yard.
These goods are 30 per cent.
BELOW THE MARKET VALUE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER AT RETAIL
A LARGE LOT OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET
AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER YARD.
AXMINSTER WILTON VELVETS,
AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS,
AT LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BLACK ALPACAS—BLACK ALPACAS.
We offer a very superior make and finish, at 62½c., 75c., 87½c. and $1—PURE MOHAIR DEMI LUSTRE. Ladies requiring such goods should take a look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

NEW FANCY SILKS
and
SILK GRENADINES,
SPRING STYLES
just opened at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

DOLLAR KID GLOVES, CLOSING AT 50 CENTS A PAIR,
At VALENTINE & CO'S, No. 12 4th-av.

SPRING BALMORALS, NEW AND RECHERCHE, EMBOSSED WHITE LINEN BALMORALS,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

DRESS GOODS, FINE STYLES, FOR 20 CENTS, 25 cents, 30 cents and 38 cents,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

400 DOZEN LADIES' DOMESTIC RIBBED HOSE for 25 CENTS A PAIR,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

GILBERT'S OPERA FLANNELS, 70 CENTS A YARD, FINE DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, 25 cts.
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

36 YARD PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS, selling for $1 A PIECE,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

SPAR NECKLACES FOR $1. NEW LOT OPERA FURS,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will offer on Monday and during the week, good muslin for 25 cents, worth 31c.; 28c., worth 35c.; 31c., worth 37½c.; 37½c., worth 45c. Good prints, fast colors, 1s. 6d.; best, 2s.

INDIA CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS—SPRING importation now open, comprising shawls of the richest colorings and newest designs. J. RUSSELL,
No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity.

DRESSES AND CLOAKS MADE AT THE shortest notice. All the latest fashions at 20 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 28th, and THURSDAY, 29th of March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's,
A VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS BY THE MOST PROMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS.
Being principally the property of a well-known connoisseur, carefully selected for his own gratification, without regard to cost, many of which were painted to order by the following artists of the

EUROPEAN SCHOOL:
H. Van Marke,
Carl Hoff,
C. M. Webb,
Kozier,
Tassaert,
Hilderbrandt,
Falon,
Lobbedes,
Packkerkorf,
Englehard,
Meyerhiem,
V. Gurgeleu,
Hamman,
Verscheure,
Fichel,
Patrois,
Portails,
Veron,
Herr,
Canon,
Billeu,
Dubuisson,
L. Picart,
Vandenberg,
Ganermann,
Hess,
A. Calame,
Mario,
J. G. Morris,
Herring,
C. Nahl,
Rowlins,
J. Meadows,
G. Morland,
Gainsborough,
D. Teniers,
Artois,
Thom,
Gavarni,
Van Hove,
Verwee,
Armfield.

AMERICAN SCHOOL:
A. Bierstadt,
E. Leutze,
G. L. Brown,
W. M. Brown,
Culverhouse,
Lanman,
Irving,
J. K. Kensett,
A. B. Durand,
W. M. Oddie,
J. C. Oertel,
Boutelle,
W. Whitteridge,
Butler,
F. E. Church,
W. Hart,
A. Hekking,
Hazeltine,
Coleman,
McEntee,
Lanman,
and others of celebrity.

To include the fine picture entitled
THE PLATTE RIVER, NEBRASKA,
BY
ALBERT BIERSTADT.
Size, 60x38, painted at about the same time as his celebrated picture of the "Rocky Mountains."
Also the fine cabinet pictures
VOLCANO OF COTOPAXI,
BY
F. E. CHURCH.
Also,
THE THREE TYPES OF BEAUTY,
BY
T. P. ROSSITER.
Considered his chef d'œuvre.
Also,
NIAGARA BY MOONLIGHT,
BY
G. L. BROWN.
The mate picture to the "White Mountains," purchased by the Prince of Wales.
Forming one of the most valuable and desirable collections offered at auction this season.
They will be on exhibition on and from Saturday, 24th, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to the sale until 10 P. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF BALANCE OF STOCK OF A HOUSE DECLINING BUSINESS, COMPRISING
FINE OLD BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, &c. &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., balance of stock of an importing house declining business, in which will be found fine old brandies in demijohn and casks, pale and brown sherry, port and Maderia wines, very fine old Jamaica rum in bottles and demijohn, several parts of casks and cases of extra old bourbon whisky, three demijohns of fine old rye whisky, &c., &c. Catalogue will be ready on Monday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
REAL BRONZES,
Elegant Mirrors, Superb Dinner Set,
AUBUSSON, WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Superb Cabinets, Damask Curtains, &c.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10½ A. M., at No. 50 East 34th-st.
The above can be seen on Tuesday, 27th instant, only, by permit from Mr. Schenck, to be obtained at his office, No. 66 Liberty-st.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.
Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

J. COLE, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, two desirable three-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 103 and 108 Harrison-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn, containing 10 and 13 rooms, water, gas, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also, male help of all kinds.

MALES.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, WELL acquainted with foreign customs and languages, visiting Europe, desires obtaining agencies for new patents and improvements; best of references and security given. Address, stating particulars, A. A., Box No. 4,172 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG man, lately discharged from the army, employment in town or country as amanuensis, secretary, or other light occupation; reference given. Address MILES, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a single man who understands keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF A garden, in or few miles from the City; no objection to take care of a horse. Address BLACK, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PLACE IN the country; would take care of a horse and cow and make himself useful around the place; is not afraid of work. Can be seen until suited at 128th-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as porter in a store, or can take care of horses or drive; good reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener, by a sober, steady single man, who is highly recommended for honesty and capability. Address C.D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH, TO sell the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine; it will hem, stitch, fell, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every machine is warranted for three years. For terms and circulars address C. BOWERS & CO., No. 255 S. 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO TINSMITHS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO good workmen, accustomed to make fruit-cans. Address JAMES BROADMEADOW, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.

WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR BUTler; must be well recommended and thoroughly understand his business; good wages and an excellent situation. Apply at Employment Office, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT AGENTS TO CANvass for the United States Accident Insurance Company. Liberal terms will be made with gentlemen of good address. Apply at the office, No. 73 Broadway.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, WILLing to make himself generally useful in an insurance office. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, M. L., Post-office Box No. 5,695.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 49 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 11, or in the evening, with references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. V. CLARK, PUBLIC CATERER—NO. 217 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, New-York, furnishes weddings, evening and dinner parties, bank, insurance, yacht and ship collations; also, surprise parties and pic-nics supplied with oysters, game, confectionery, china, glass, silver-ware, &c.
N. B.—Take the 6th and 7th-av. cars to Bleecker-st.

ALL OFFICERS, EITHER IN OR OUT of the service, who performed duty prior to muster in will please call at or apply in writing to the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York City, immediately.

I WILL SEND A RECIPE TO ANY ADDRESS, on receipt of 25 cents, to make the best preparation to change gray hair to its natural color, combined with a dressing, in use. Address CHEMIST, Station F, New-York.

BONE DUST—(PURE)—FINE AND COARSE—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, PAINFUL JOINTS, ingrowing nails, tender feet, &c., cured by using Briggs' Caroline. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway; evenings, No. 920 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND MERchandise—In the first-class storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st. Apply in the store, on the premises.

A SECOND-HAND SET OF SINGLE harness wanted, one little used. Address T. F., No. 45 East 12th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866.

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Board of Aldermen, viz.: To change the grade of Worth-street, between Broadway and Centre; and of Elm-street, between Pearl and Leonard streets. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 30th day of March, 1866.—Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st

FINANCIAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866	281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID	993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,
Effingham Townsend,
Amos R. Eno,
Silas Bronson,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
D. A. Cushman,
Thomas Smull,
Uriah J. Smith,
S. L. H. Ward,
John Scott Boyd,
L. S. Suarez,
George Griswold,

D. Henry Haight,
Geo. A. Townsend,
Charles E. Swords,
Robert M. Bruce,
A. Ymaga del Valle,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry S. Leverich,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walker Barnes,
Henry Coffin,
Noah S. Hunt.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Mines, mineral lands and ores, examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies. Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions, at the office of the Bureau, (Rooms Nos. 19, 20 and 21,) Nos. 62 and 64 Broadway.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

$5,000 REWARD—STOLEN YESTERDAY EVENING. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following Bonds. All parties are hereby warned from negotiating the same.
JOHN P. MOORE, No. 110 Madison-av., N. Y.
The following United States bonds of 1881:
16 do. 55,161 to 55,169, $1,000 each.
6 do. 22,577 to 22,582, $500 each.
6 do. 27,970 to 27,975, $500 each.
6 do. 65,539 to 65,544, $1,000 each.
1 do. 11,229 A, $100; and 1, 1,902 of $50.
United States 5-20s, 1864:
2 do. 9,318 and 13,423, $1,000 each.
20 do. 33,845 to 33,864, $1,000 each.
1 do. 1,462 D, $500.
1 do. 1,469 D, $500.
1 do. 6,570 D, 9,939 E, and 10,218 D, $500 each.
5 do. 2,892, 12,930 to 12,932 and 14,199, $100 each.
United States 5-20s, 1865, Nov. 1:
1 do. 7,703 A, $100.
United States 7-30s, 3 years, 1865, June 15:
1 do. 23,227 C, $1,000.
4 do. July 15, 162,245 A, to 162,448 D, $500 each.
2 do. July 15, 146,823 A, to 146,824 B, $500 each.
2 do. June 15, 8,545 A, 8,546 B, $1,000 each.
2 do. June 15, 101,115 C, to 101,116 D, $500 each.
1 do. Aug. 15, 55,140 B, and 57,487 C, $1,000 each.
1 do. Aug. 15, 29,457 C, $500.
1 each, Aug. 15, 2,313 C, 2,314 A, 31,397 B, 31,398 C, 97,304 B, 165,932 A, 301,142 B, $100 each.
4, Aug. 15, 424,671 C, to 424,672 D, and 447,749 A, to 447,750 B, $100 each.
1 each, Aug. 15, 1,636 A, 17,105 B, 48,438 B, 101,944 A, $50 each.
4, Aug. 15, 266,309 A, to 266,312 D, $50 each.
United States 7-30s, July 15, 1865:
3 do. 347,340 B, to 347,312 D, $100 each.
American Coal Company scrip, 11, Feb. 1, 1866, $600.
Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad scrip, 1864, Jan. 19, $50.
Bond of New Albany and Salem Railroad, 1,627, March 1, 1852, $1,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 P. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 26th prox. at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Bennehoff and Pithole Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action respecting the sale of the real estate and leasehold interests belonging to the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 17, 1866.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 60 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.
E. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, March 27. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NASSAU PETROLEUM CO. will be held on the 28th of March, at 11 o'clock, at my office.
JOHN F. BAKER, Secretary, No. 170 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, will please present them immediately at the office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Free from government tax. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK. Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 2, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELLAND HOUSE HOTEL, ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST.

For sale, on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above-mentioned first-class hotel, and its furniture.

This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the travel. Its original cost was upward of $60,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the erection of baths connected with it, into which the mineral waters of the place have been introduced.

To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters are becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York,
R. REID, Esq., Agent Bank of Montreal,
No. 44 La Salle-st., Chicago,
or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal, at Hamilton or St. Catharines, Canada West.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MALLEABLE iron business, with from $3,000 to $10,000; connections first-class; sales unlimited; no risk; certain for first-class reference given. Address LANGDON, No. 164 Times Office.

$5,000 BONUS WILL SECURE THE good will of an established, safe and profitable business; location very desirable for a Government stock business. Address, with real name, WALL-STREET, Box No. 172 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—Letter from Dr. Carnochan. That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO CORRESPOND with a lady, about 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address H. H. R., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway. Offer for sale the following described first-class houses and lots:
On Madison-av., corner, extra size 4-story brown stone.
On Madison-av., between 40th and 41st-sts.
On 21st-st., near Broadway.
On 22d-st., near 8th-av.
On 23d-st., near 7th-av.
On 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 25th-st., west of 6th-av.
On 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On 34th-st., near 5th-av.
On 35th-st., near 5th-av.
On 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 41st-st., near 5th-av.
On 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
On 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes; plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-house, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to
J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN Newark, N. J., situated in South Broad-st., opposite the new park in the suburbs of the city, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house is in the midst of a beautiful garden filled with the choicest flowers and fruit-trees; has a good basement and kitchen, with store-room, washhouse, &c.; two handsome parlors divided by folding doors; six bedrooms and bathroom; spacious hall, complete with handsome gas fixtures; also a good stable and carriage-house. Rent $1,000 per annum; possession 1st of May. Apply to KING & BOND, Real Estate Agents, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale in Fordham, Westchester County, seven minutes' walk from station, twelve miles from City Hall; two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick; built by present owner and occupant in the most substantial manner for his own use; 13 rooms, good cellar, marble mantles and sliding doors to parlors; front and side piazzas; ten city lots handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; accessible either by street or steam cars; whole place in perfect order. Price $7,500; half can remain. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn, 62x100. For a factory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the location is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame dwelling-house, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near Sands-st. The location is good. Lot 30x100. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and an acre or more of garden—the homestead of the late Jonathan Parkhurst, at Milburn, three minutes from Morris and Essex Railroad station; one hour from New-York; house contains twenty rooms; suitable for a large family or Summer boarders; price $6,500. Can be seen by applying to the depot master at Milburn, or address F., Box 443 New-York Post-office.

ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO rent, for three or five years, on the Terrace, at New-Brighton, within five minutes of the ferry, a house 60 feet front, containing 17 rooms and two cellars, completely furnished and with modern improvements; grounds extensive; lot 100 feet by over 300 feet deep. Possession given before the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. PASTORA J. GRIFFIN.

PLAINFIELD—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE farm, 35½ acres, located on a good road, 12 minutes' drive to the depot; rich loam soil; bounded by a large pond; good fishing and boating; fine stream of spring water running through the land; house two-story and attic, containing nine rooms, all in perfect order; barn and other outbuildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Price $9,000. For further particulars apply to Mr. MARSH, Room No. 6, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

MILL PROPERTY AND FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—A flour mill and plaster mill doing a first-rate business both custom and merchant, nearly new, at Washingtonville, forty feet from depot on Newburgh branch of Erie Railway; one of the best mill properties in Orange County, N. Y., eleven miles from Newburgh; factory site adjoining the switch; also, house and some land. Post-office, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y. DAVID WRIGHT.

A VERY CONVENIENT FIRST-CLASS residence for sale in an excellent neighborhood, at a moderate price, No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn; house is 34 feet wide, three stories; has parlor, dining and reception room on one floor; in good order; not occupied; can be seen any time; keys next door. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on SATURDAY, March 31, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the handsome residence of Rev. E. S. Raymond, Port Chester, Westchester County; house has gas and all improvements, carriage house, stable; fruit and shade on the premises. For maps apply at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., or to Mr. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Fishkill, within forty minutes of depot. Twenty-three acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, watered by a creek, abundance of fruit; carriage-house, stable and outbuildings in good order; house 50 feet front, with large wing, contains 13 rooms, large cellar, furnace and range. For particulars apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 80 Cedar-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—From 12 to 67½ acres, at Peekskill on the Hudson; house large and convenient; large carriage-house, stables and barn, in good order; four orchards; five springs of water. Also, villa site. Beautiful view of Hudson River. Call or address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT BULL'S FERRY, N. J.—A very desirable residence, comprising three acres, large frame dwelling, gate-house, wagon-house and stable; fruit trees and shrubbery in variety; situated on the heights, overlooking the Hudson River, and a fine view of New-York City, Central Park, &c. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—IN ORANGE, N. J., AS the owner is traveling, a very desirable house, containing 14 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; fine grounds; shade and fruit trees in abundance; house in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire of GEORGE M. TRACY, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—MARCY-AV., near Myrtle, 30 minutes from Fulton Ferry, three-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, 22x40, lot 25x100; 14 rooms, 17 closets, gas and water; possession immediately; good neighborhood; price moderate. Apply at house or C. G. TILL, No. 297 Broadway, up stairs.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE an estate, the residence of the late Benjamin F. Seaver, house and stable in complete order; fine garden; grounds highly cultivated; several acres of land; grove and stream of pure water on the premises; only ½ mile from depot. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, 2½ miles from Newark, N. J.; one with 7, and the other has 14 rooms; high tower, bath-room, fountain in garden; buildings and grounds ample; extensive view; very healthy; one or twenty acres of land. Apply A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. JACKSON, IN BROOKLYN, five new first-class brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, 11, 12 and 14 rooms; prices low and terms easy. Inquire on the premises on Carleton-av. and Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, between Myrtle-av. and DeKalb-av.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, with store fitted up for a grocery; in a fine location; house frame, filled in with brick, sliding doors, marble mantels, water and gas; title perfect; no incumbrance. Price $5,000; part can remain. Apply on the premises. Classon-av., corner of Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

RARE INVESTMENT.—HANDSOME FOUR-story heavy brown-stone English basement house, 20x50x100, on East 31st-st.; most substantially built, and in the very best order. Price $16,000. 60 per cent. can remain if desired. Will guarantee $2,400 rent for the coming year. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE, WITH dwelling of 7 rooms, a cottage of 4 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; large and small fruit in variety; 45 minutes from 27th-st. by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and about 10 minutes' walk from depot. Price $4,000. Address EDMUND L. SMITH, Portchester, N. Y.

$13,000.—AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY—A large first-class brick residence, Italian style, neat outbuildings, five acres superior land; fruit, shade, &c., in great abundance; beautifully located; cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steamboat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PLOTS OR SEPARATELY, fine deep water front, 105th-st., East River. Nine lots, 104th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Splendid building lots 106th-st. and 1st-av.; croton in street. JAMES M. BOYD, No. 239 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling house, high basement, in splendid order, with all modern improvements. For terms and permits apply to EDMUND YENNI, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—Places in and around Stamford Village, varying in price from $3,000 to $30,000. A few places to let, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST PART OF LEXINGTON-AV., below 34th-st., a very desirable and first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22 by 55 feet, and in complete order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS STABLE for sale in 18th-st.; stalls for eight horses, and spacious carriage room; coachman's and groom's room, &c. Price $14,000. To be seen from 8 to 2 o'clock by permit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHT-acre farm, fine house and improvements, orchard, &c.; 12 miles from City; 1 mile from depot. Variety of City and country property for sale.
J. BARNES, No. 77 Cedar-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 102 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, near depot; one acre, with barn, fruit, fine river view, &c.; possession at short notice. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES; 4 TO 400 acres, 4 to 100 miles from City; $1,200 to $25,000; a place one hour from New-York $5,000, worth $7,000.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A DESIRABLE City residence, a valuable property in Newark: large brick house, half an acre of ground. Price $20,000. Address Box No. 2,620 Post-office, New-York.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn., Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT ON Staten Island; twenty-five acres, full ocean view, two good houses, ice-house filled, (100 tons) all necessary outbuildings, land, fences and buildings in perfect order, within three minutes' walk of railroad depot; ten trains a day to and from New-York, time one hour; several churches, post-office, &c., &c., within fifteen minutes' walk. Household furniture, stock and every tool required on the farm, will be sold with it, if applied for soon. Also, a farm of thirteen acres, with cottage and good outbuildings, adjoining the above. The above property is well known as one of the most beautiful and convenient locations on Staten Island. Apply between 10 and 2, at No. 28 William-st., Room No. 20.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated on the bank of the Passaic River, opposite Newark. The house contains 16 rooms, and is conveniently arranged; large garden with choice fruit; fine stable, ice-house, eight minutes' walk from two depots; 70 trains daily; half-hour to New-York. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st. or No. 238 High-st., Newark, N. J.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE a first-class residence, with stable, will do well to examine No. 2 2d-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn; house 34 feet 8 inches wide, (double,) in perfect order; has every convenience; is open and can be seen any time in day; not occupied. For price, which is reasonable, and terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON AND near Croton Lake—For sale 85 acres, ⅛ mile frontage on lake; good house and outbuildings; two orchards, &c.; $13,500. Also 58 acre place at $12,000, and 25 acres at $3,500. Others at East Chester, Mamaroneck, Portchester, New-Rochelle and Tarrytown. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY house, No. 329 5th-av., with two-story dining-room extension; the house is finished with hard wood; has water, furnace, and is, without regard to cost, a very fine residence. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the northwest corner of Fulton and Gold-sts., known as No. 81 Fulton-st. and No. 55 Gold-st. For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$26,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55, near 5th-av. and 34th-st.; new furniture, if wanted. Also, first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av., superior order, for sale very low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.—THIRTY lots on Bainbridge-st., Fulton and Atlantic-avs., at private sale, by J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, or otherwise at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, on THURSDAY, March 29, at No. 111 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FARM, 90 ACRES, LARGE fine house and outbuildings, finely fruited, watered, fenced, &c., beautifully located at Montgomery Village, on Wallkill River, Orange Co., for sale very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES, stores, country seats, farms or lots to rent or for sale, will find desirable tenants and cash purchasers. Call on or address FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ONE of the best plantations in Florida; titles perfect. Parties having capital cannot find a better investment. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

A FARM OF 47 ACRES FOR SALE—AT Mulford Station, Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City, N. J., or apply to W. BOARD, Mulford Station.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., a three-story cottage, 13 rooms, stable in the rear; carriage-way to the same. Apply to M. VOUGHT, No. 344 3d-av., corner of 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 34 WEST 46th-st. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES TO LET—IN FOURTH story of the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty sts. Rent $500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET. Very desirable offices on the first floor, and the entire second and third floors of No. 7 Coenties-slip, suitable for merchants, bankers, or brokers. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING TEN rooms, with fine kitchen adjoining, and all modern improvements, pleasantly situated, well shaded, with carriage-house and outbuildings, ample and convenient; a garden, well stocked with fruit-trees, and very desirable for a permanent residence; within ten minutes' walk of the West Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, on the Heights, two furnished and unfurnished brick houses, delightfully situated, of immediate access to ferry; hot and cold water, gas and all modern conveniences; gardens, lawn, wood land and stables, &c.; location healthy and view unsurpassed. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.
Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

A SMALL WELL FURNISHED ENGLISH basement house, furnished complete, in Fifty-first (51st.) st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be rented at a reasonable price to a private family; possession given immediately, if required. Apply to the owner, J. G. HITCHCOCK, firm of Wetmore & Hitchcock, No. 37 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful place known as Elm Place, at Westport, Conn., two hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, to let for four or five months from June 1. Good stable on the premises, fine well of water, and splendid shade trees. Address MOSES W. WILSON, Esq., Westport, Conn.

TO LET—AT RYE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, the house formerly occupied by Dr. Ostrander, situated near the Cliff House, and commanding a magnificent water view; large stable and bath-house, garden and shade, and about five acres of land. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A country residence at Huntington, L. I., 35 miles from New-York, with garden, stables and carriage-house attached; immediate possession; rent $325 per annum. Inquire or address JOHN WHITE'S SONS, 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., South Brooklyn.

TO LEASE ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished with immediate possession if desired, first-class four-story basement house, well and fully furnished, below 36th-st., near Madison-av., furnished at $3,500. Address Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE in 16th-st., near Irving-place, in perfect order and repair; will not be let for a boarding-house. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7, between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, in West 14th-st.; $2,750. Also, a neat three-story high-stoop furnished house in 17th-st., near Irving-place; $2,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE FIVE-STORY marble front building, between Centre-st. and Broadway, known as No. 1 Reade-st. and No. 25 Chambers-st. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A first-class residence; delightful location. Rent $300 per month. For cards, address HAGGERTY & PHELPS, Box No. 5,965 Post-office; after 1st of April at No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 2D-AV., WITHIN THREE BLOCKS of Stuyvesant-square, a three-story house, eleven rooms; rent $2,000. Apply to H. W., No. 36 Dey-st., between 4 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE MODERN three-story dwelling-house, No. 28 East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; to be seen from 11 to 1. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET, ON BROADWAY—in suites or singly, a large fine store on Grand-st.—lease and fixtures for sale; all desirable. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house on 11th-st., near Broadway; unfurnished in Hudson City and Brooklyn. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 34TH-st., near 5th-av., handsomely furnished, at reasonable rent; to a strictly private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-seat, with furniture, of the late John La Farge, at Glen Cove, Long Island. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS— Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND SOME FUR-niture in the suburbs of Jersey City, for the Summer or nine months; rent $40 per month. Address E. S., Jersey City Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WELL LO-cated, to a strictly private family, who will board the owner's family of four adults for a liberal portion of the rent. Address MR. HOSKINS, Station F.

ALL OF TWO LOWER FLOORS AND four rooms on third, good cellar, large yard, all modern improvements: will be painted; rent $88 per month; house three rooms deep; No. 348 West 35th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable corner property on William-st., below Wall-st.; well rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—BRICK HOUSE south side of 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; westerly one of five. Inquire of G. W. NOBLE, brick and coal yard, foot of 129th-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND country seats, 4 to 500 acres: prices from $1,200 to $25,000. You can secure desirable property cheap; some to exchange. FREEMAN & EMERSON, 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 45 Charlton-st.; slate roof, gas fixtures; if not sold by April 1, will be to rent. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET, FURNISHED, to a gentleman; fit for an office. Inquire at No. 86 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMERCY PARK. East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME LARGE FRONT PAR-lor, furnished or unfurnished; also a large third-story front room, furnished. Apply at No. 114 9th-st.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st., a large hall; also, the third floor, six rooms, 100 feet frontage, for business lodges, &c.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET BY BENEDICT & CO.,

No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.	
No. 173 Lexington-av, unfurnished	$2,000
No. 30 East 36th-st., unfurnished	$2,750
No. 254 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., unfurnished	
No. 40 9th-st., near 5th-av., unfurnished	$1,600
No. 22 9th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., unfurnished	$2,500
No. 12 Waverley Place, unfurnished	$2,500
No. 26 East 4th-st., unfurnished	$4,000
8th-st., near Broadway, 2d floor and basement, unfurnished	$1,400
St. Mark's Place, half house	$1,500
9th-st., near B'way, parlor and basement, business	$1,600
13th-st. West, Nos. 242, 246, 248, 250, each	$1,500
Gates-av., Brooklyn, unfurnished	$1,000
Elliott Place, Brooklyn, furnished, per month	$800
No. 121 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, furnished	$150
Oxford-st., Brooklyn, bet. Fulton and Atlantic avs., furnished	$3,000
35th-st. East, bet. Madison and Park avs., furnished, per month	$2,000
36th-st. East, between Lexington and 4th avs., furnished, per month	$425
14th-st. West, bet. 8th and 9th avs., furnished, per month	$300
No. 114 East 17th-st., furnished, per month	$300
No. 122 East 16th-st., furnished, per month	$225
No. 182 9th-av, near 23d-st., for boarders, furnished	$275
Lexington-av., corner 27th-st., furnished	$300
22d-st. East, bet. Broadway and 4th-av.	$4,000
23d-st. West, bet. 7th and 8th avs., furnished	$5,500
	$5,500

Also several country residences.

The above houses can only be seen by permit from the agents. Full particulars of the same can be obtained at their office, No. 32 Pine-st. BENEDICT & CO.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE YEAR, a country residence, furnished, with 15 acres cultivated. House 15 rooms, with good barn, Summer kitchen and other out-buildings; fine fruit, spring, well and cisterns; high ground with splendid view of the Hudson; 10 minutes walk from depot on N. R. R. of New Jersey, at Piermont, 27 miles from city.
Two unfurnished cottages, with gardens, fruit and shrubbery, at Port Richmond, Staten Island—to rent. Apply to E. H. MOULTON, No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, WITH all modern improvements, viz.:

No. 29 Bond-st., four-story, high-stoop	$4,000.
No. 220 West 14th-st., four-story high-stoop	2,000.
No. 291 West 19th-st., four-story Eng. basement	1,400.
No. 293 East 19th-st., four-story Eng. basement	1,400.
No. 223 2d-av., three-story high-stoop	2,500.
125 E. 19th-st., 3-story Eng. basement, furnished	3,300.
221 9th-st., four-story Eng. basement, furnished	1,800.

J. C. BAILEY, corner of Bowery and 5th-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, in excellent order, three miles from Norwalk, Conn.; 10 trains daily to Norwalk; 3 trains to station within 3 minutes' walk of the house; 10 rooms, stabling for 4 horses; garden and grounds in nice order; location very beautiful. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC English basement house (13 rooms) No. 41 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a private family only; furnished plainly; in good order, with modern improvements; 18 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 95 feet; for six months or longer; reference required; rent $150 per month. Apply to the owner, No. 148 Elm-st., near Grand-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THREE THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 242, 246, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT—A furnished cottage at Pittsfield, Mass., from May 1. Address G. O., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 50 East [illegible]th-st., suitable for a doctor's office. Apply to GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT NO. 18 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, four or five large lofts, size about 50x100; must be well lighted, with ceilings eight to twelve feet high; east side, up town, preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,943, giving description, location, and when possession.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A GOOD LOCATION, between 4th and 8th avs., below 42d-st.; family small. Address E. P. FOX, No. 40 Park-row, with terms and location.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS BY A lady; one as a bedroom, and the other to cook in. Address A. B. C., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL NICELY FURNISHED house at a reasonable rent. Address G. H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man from the interior part of the State, where he can have the comforts of a home; location, south of Grand-st. and east of Hudson-st.; terms not to exceed $7 per week. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 171 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AND occupying a fine mansion surrounded by handsome grounds in one of the most delightful neighborhoods in Brooklyn, and easy of access to the ferries, would rent one or two rooms with partial board, to gentlemen with the best of reference, and a privilege if desired in the stable for carriage and horses, say from about the first of May next. Address Z. B., Post-office Box No. 3,408.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—COMFORTABLE but plain accommodations wanted for a gentleman, wife and daughter, a young lady, near a railroad route in the eastern suburbs; Fulton, DeKalb or Myrtle-av. cars; parlor and two rooms, or, if with small family, general parlor would answer; would furnish rooms if preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 158 Times Office.

ALBION HOTEL, NO. 535 HUDSON-ST.—Rooms in suits or single; accommodations for families contemplating boarding, on reasonable terms.
T. LAMBERT, Proprietor.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., ten minutes' walk to Chestnut or Market-st. depots. No children taken. Good reference required.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with genteel board in a large house very convenient to the City. Address HOME, Box No. 2,982 New-York Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Offers rare accommodations for healthful Summer board, within 30 minutes of Broadway and New-York City Hall, at moderate rates.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a pleasant location in Jersey City by addressing ALPHA, Jersey City Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FIVE adults, three children, youngest 6 years, and three servant maids, desire board for the Summer, within two hours' ride of the City by boat or rail; airy rooms and good table indispensable; no other boarders taken; East bank of the Hudson preferred; would take a furnished cottage if suitable. Address D. V. P., Box No. 1,016 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

A LADY RESIDING IN NEW-ENGLAND wishes to receive into her family a few young girls. Parents desiring to give their daughters the benefit of country air, and at the same time instruction in music, French, and the English branches, at moderate terms, may address, for one week, M. H., Mount Vernon, N. Y. City references given.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys: pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2.
S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

RE-ENGAGEMENT DESIRED AS GOVERNESS, to teach music, French and English; pleasant home preferred to large salary; or as companion to a lady. Address AGATHA, Box No. 164 Times Office.

THE FOURTH QUARTER IN POUGHKEEPSIE Female Collegiate Institute will begin April 18; advantages unsurpassed; charges moderate.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. WHITE, DANBURY, CONN., IS prepared to receive a few more pupils. Principal seen at No. 48 West 15th-st., from 2 to 6 P. M., Friday, Saturday and Monday.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—A few vacancies for the summer term, commencing April 18. For catalogues containing terms, &c., address REV. J. H. BRAKELEY, President.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH DOCTOR, GRADUATE OF Oxford, speaking French, Spanish and Italian, aged 30, seeks employment as tutor, secretary, &c.; he is of good family and could make a European trip very pleasant, through introductions, &c.; the highest references given. Address ESPERANZA, Box No. 173 Times Office.

PROPOSALS

TO CONTRACTORS—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock, A. M., of Friday, March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at which they will be publicly opened, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz: In Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division-streets; also in Seventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth-streets, and in Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets; also in First-avenue from Fifty-third-street to and through Fifty-second-street to near Avenue-A; also in Fifty-second-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; also in First-avenue between Sixth and Seventh-streets; and also in Fifty-first-street between Seventh and Ninth-avenues, with branch in Broadway between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets. Plans of the works may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 19, 1866.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Forty-fifth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue.
Twenty-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-ninth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
West-street, from Battery-place to Chambers-street.
Thirty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
And Thirty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March twenty-two, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON	SURMONT	SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDI	SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA, M. R. GREENE, Commander, WILL LEAVE ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE **TO CALIFORNIA,** AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, On the 20th of every month. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125; Third Class, $65, IN CURRENCY; THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS, TO **SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.**
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.
The fast and favorite steamship MISSOURI, W. LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 31, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The SAN SALVADOR follows April 7.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship HERMANN LIVINGSTON, will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage....$25 | Deck....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 29.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will sail on THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., on SATURDAY, March 24.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
A handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C. EXPRESS STEAMSHIP LINE.
The first-class steamship REBECCA CLYDE, D. YOUNG, Commander.
The above steamer is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail positively on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 P. M., or sooner if loaded.
For balance of freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

DENTISTRY.

"DIDN'T KNOW MY TOOTH WAS out," said one. Gas daily administered. Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av. Beautiful Teeth $1 and upwards.

MEETINGS.

GAS CONSUMERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meet at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear report and organize, to secure gas at fair price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE HEREAFTER WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THE GRAND SCRIPTURAL DRAMA
daily increasing in popularity.
OVER 150,000 PERSONS
have already witnessed this
GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
which exhibits in its
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, SCENERY, ETC.,
the prominent characteristics of that land so
FAMED IN SACRED HISTORY.
It is pronounced the most
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT
ever offered at this Establishment.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
משה
או
ישראל במצרים
MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT,
founded on Ingraham's sacred work, called
THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
ITS BRILLIANT PROCESSIONS, ELEGANT TABLEAUX, SUPERB PAGEANTRY,
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight.
Together with the wonderful
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS
has never been equaled for
BEAUTY AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.....Extemporaneous Singer.
The Museum is
OPEN DAILY FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
TWO WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Captured two years ago by a party of Gold Hunters.
To all classes of society they are objects of
DEEP INTEREST AND PROFOUND MYSTERY.
From their natural proclivities they are supposed to have belonged to a
RACE OF CANNIBALS.
They may be seen at all hours, together with
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
AN ALBINO BOY. A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
LIVING SERPENTS.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
PERSIAN SHEEP.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the last time as
RUY BLAS,
and also as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's delightful comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
TUESDAY—Last time, HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th—FAREWELL
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
THURSDAY, March 29—LAST NIGHT AND BENEFIT OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF MR. H. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD (first appearance) as OTHELLO.
Mr. STUART has sincere pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
those celebrated artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will make their first appearance in eighteen months in New-York, inaugurating
A CARNIVAL OF MERRIMENT,
during which, in addition to those
POPULAR AND PLEASANT PIECES,
so full of
GAIETY AND CHARM
with which their names are associated, they will introduce several
MOST ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
Seats may be secured Wednesday morning, March 28.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,
BENEFIT of
Mr. H. J. JACKSON,
(Treasurer,)
on which occasion
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
who made so successful a debut at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, will make his first appearance in this City as
OTHELLO.
Mr. CHARLES BARRON as IAGO.
Seats may now be secured.

BILLIARDS.
Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, the Champion of England, who is making a brief visit to this country, is to participate, in connection with
JOHN DEERY, Champion of America,
Dudley Kavanagh, of New-York,
Melvin Foster, of New-York,
Michael Geary, of New-York,
and
Edward Cahill, of New-York,
in a
GRAND EXHIBITION,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866,
in the large hall of the
COOPER INSTITUTE.
This will be the only appearance of Mr. Roberts in America.
Play to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets $1 each. To be had at the box office and at the principal billiard-rooms.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
assisted as organist accompanyist by
Mr. BROWN,
Mrs. JOHN S. JOHNSON,
the leading Soprano of the church,
THE DOUBLE QUARTETTE CHOIR,
Miss MARIE ABBOTT,
Soprano, and
M. GIORGIO KOECKE,
Baritone.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Can be obtained at Hall & Son's, No. 548 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Steinway & Son's, No. 71 East 14th-st.; Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 563 Broadway, and at the door.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Romantic Drama of
THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
After which a Grand Psychological Illusion of the
MYSTERIOUS SPHINX,
which has created the greatest sensation in all the principal cities of Europe, and persuaded many to believe in
VISITATIONS FROM THE OTHER WORLD!
Concluding with the grand drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH,
Or the Heroes of Hounslow Heath.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:52 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, MARCH 26, at 8,
BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Private Boxes, Reserved Seats and Tickets can now be had at the regular ticket offices.
NOTICE.
After MONDAY, March 26, there will be
NO PERFORMANCE
until SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 31, at 1, when a
GRAND MATINEE
will be given, on which occasion will be produced Gounod's
FAUST, FAUST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
RICHELIEU.
EDMOND DE MONDION AND MISS LACOSTE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼; begin at 8.
MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
NEVER ACTED HERE, John Brougham's celebrated Play, (founded on Dickens' great novel) of
DOMBEY AND SON,
Illustrated by BEAUTIFUL SCENERY and STAGE APPOINTMENTS, AND CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION.
Mr. DOMBEY....Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
CAPTAIN CUTTLE....Mr. MARK SMITH.
(Who will sing the popular sea song of "Dublin Bay.")
Mr. TOOTS....Mr. HOLSTON.
MAJOR JOE BAGSTOCK....Mr. NORTON.
JACK BUNSBY....Mr. JOHN SEFTON.
CARKER....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.
WALTER GAY....Mr. WILLIAMSON.
SOL GILLS....Mr. POPE.
ROB THE GRINDER....Mr. GRAHAM.
BROZLEY....Mr. WARD.
THE NATIVE....Mr. CASHIE.
Mrs. SKEWTON....Mrs. VERNON.
EDITH....Miss FANNY MORANT.
SUSAN NIPPER....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
FLORENCE....Miss M. BARRETT.
FLOWERS....Miss CLARK.
Concluding with, second time this season, the laughable one-act afterpiece, the
LAUGHING HYENA.
With a very great cast.
Mr. FELIX FUMER....Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Mr. SIMON HORNBLOWER....Mr. YOUNG.
Mrs. FLORENCE FUMER..Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS.
POPSEY....Miss IONE BURKE.
Who will sing the favorite song of "The Sailor Boy."
TUESDAY—(2d time,) the favorite Comedy, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and a favorite Afterpiece.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. NORTON, first time in two years, Colman's Sterling Comedy, JOHN BULL.
THURSDAY—THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
FRIDAY—PAUL PRY and DEAF AS A POST.
SATURDAY—SINGLE LIFE and LADIES AT HOME.
The highly attractive new Comedy of SOCIETY will shortly be repeated.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY, March 28,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. NORTON.
First time in two years,
Colman's sterling Comedy,
JOHN BULL,
with a cast including the whole strength of the company.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
MONDAY, 26TH MARCH,
NEVER ACTED HERE, John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' great work,
DOMBEY AND SON,
WITH THE ENTIRE STRENGTH of the COMPANY,
concluding with the comic afterpiece,
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Box-book now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. JAMES LEWIS,
and positively
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the successful burlesque extravaganza, entitled
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD
as Cinderella, the Baron's youngest daughter.
Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe....as....Clorinda
Mr. James Lewis....as....Buttoni
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND HUMOROUS SONGS.
The performances will commence with the romantic drama, in two acts, entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe....as....Robert Macaire
Mr. James Lewis....as....Bertrand
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
LOVE-KNOT and CINDERELLA.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. G. W. GARRISON.
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
will be presented, in a style of magnificence and with a cast of characters far surpassing any previous efforts at this theatre, the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON Building, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The tremendous sensation produced by
ROBINSON,
in his great original and thrilling act of
TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP
has induced the manager to offer a repetition of that stupendous performance
DURING THE WEEK.
In addition to which will be introduced
MASTER SIEGRIST,
the infantile Aerial Drummer and Gymnastic Prodigy, beside the feats of the regular troupe.
Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the
EASTER FESTIVAL.
Three matinées next week:
EASTER MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the new Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
Pronounced superior
TO ANY YET PRODUCED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
MR. G. L. FOX....as....THE JOLLY CLOWN
Pantaloon....C. K. Fox | Columbine...Mlle. Martinetti
TWO CAPITAL PIECES BESIDE.
W. H. Whalley, L. Mestayer, Miss S. Steele.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. GREAT NOVELTY.
THE ELEPHANT HUNKEE DOREE.
TAMING A BUTTERFLY. THAT'S MY SISTER.
SCENES AT DONNYBROOK.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. The RIVAL DARKEYS.
Latest from Paris. Vulcan at the Forge. Clog Dances.
THE LIVE MONKEY.
LITTLE MAC in his GREAT MONKEY ACT.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle, 30 cts. Commence at 8.

DERBY ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
Kellogg's great Painting, THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS.
"AFTER THE BATH"
WILL REMAIN ON VIEW ONE WEEK LONGER.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1866.
Subject—HABIT.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Horace Waters', Firth & Son's, Miller & Matthews', Kirby's, and at the Hall Friday afternoon.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.
Those desirous of availing themselves of the services of a most thorough and competent instructor can be accommodated by addressing the undersigned; best City reference given. Address MUSIC, Box 129 Times Office.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, Monuments, Headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE, 20-inch cylinder; four 20-horse flue boilers; one 15-horse engine; one 20-horse boiler, 3-inch tubes; 1,000 feet 2-inch boiler tubes; 1 steam pump, each Nos. 1, 2 and 3; one press drill; one vacuum steam pump. BAYLEY & HILL, No. 58 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and dyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Tennessee Cases—Civil Liability for Opening and Taking Advantage of the Contents of a Letter, to the Detriment of the Writer—Attachment—Will it Issue to Secure to the Attaching Creditor a Debt Due His Debtor, and Before the Claim, to Secure which it Issues, is Due?—The Property Against which Attachment will Issue—Must it be Such as the Creditor Looked to for Security at the Time the Debt was Contracted?—Property Defined—Evidence—Exceptions.

James K. Simpson et al., appellants, vs. Austin Dall et al., appellees.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee from a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs below and appellees here. The appellees were a mercantile firm, doing business in Baltimore, and the appellants a firm doing business in Rogersville, Tenn. Another Baltimore firm, Dunham & Kearfoot, were creditors of the appellants, and they, Dunham & Kearfoot, were at the same time indebted to the appellees. In March, [illegible], Dunham & Kearfoot suspended payment, then owing the appellees $6,419 22 in notes, not yet due in part, and at that time the appellants were owing Dunham & Kearfoot $5,100. Subsequently the appellees wrote to their attorney at Rogersville, Tenn., inclosing the notes of Dunham and Kearfoot and a statement of the indebtedness of that firm to them, and directing him to attach the indebtedness of the appellants to Dunham and Kearfoot, to secure the debt owing them by the suspending firm. These letters, as alleged, were taken from the Post-office in Rogersville by one of the appellants, and opened and read, and detained some days from the attorney to whom they were addressed. After opening and reading the appellees letters to their attorney, as alleged, the appellants remitted to Dunham and Kearfoot at Baltimore the whole amount of their indebtedness, and, as claimed, thus defeated the intended attachment in favor of the appellees, whereby they failed to collect their debt.

This action was brought to make the appellants responsible for the loss thus suffered by appellees in consequence of their alleged wrongful acts, and resulted as stated above. Appeal was taken to this Court, the appellants insisting that the Court below erred in admitting parol evidence of the contents of the two letters alleged to have been written by the appellees to their attorneys, the "illegal opening and reading of which" and "their illegal and fraudulent detention" was the foundation of the action; no sufficient evidence of their loss having been shown, that the Court erred in its charge to the jury as follows: "If the defendants were about to remove their property beyond the limits of the State, the plaintiffs would have had the right to attach such property; that indebtedness by defendants to Dunham & Kearfoot was property within the meaning of the statutes of Tennessee. If defendants, by arrangement with the insolvent creditors, intended to pay portions of their debts, and convert other parts into negotiable securities, so as to defeat the power of the plaintiffs, to collect their debts from such insolvent non-resident debtors, such conduct would amount to a removal of the property from the limits of the State; and if such measures were in contemplation the plaintiffs would have the right to attach such indebtedness to prevent its removal and secure their debt." It insisted that so far as any claim proven against the appellants and in favor of the appellees is concerned, this charge is clearly erroneous. The appellees were not creditors of the appellants; they held no valid claim of any kind against the person or property of the appellants. The appellants, therefore, could do as they pleased with their property, so far as the appellees could interfere to prevent it. They could not lawfully be required, as charged by the Court to the jury, to procure the consent of the plaintiffs in respect to the disposition of their property. The mere statement of such a proposition is enough to refute its legal correctness. It was equally erroneous to charge in other respects as stated above.

On the merits, it is argued that the payment of a debt by a debtor to his creditor, before the rights of any creditor, of his creditor, has attached, or cause of action has accrued, regardless of the motive that influenced the debtor to pay, would not justify the issuance of an attachment, because it would effectually destroy credit and commerce. The statutes affording the extraordinary writ of attachment must be understood to apply to property which the creditor might have supposed would not be carried out of the State, and to which he might have looked for his security at the time of the contracting of the indebtedness, and it is unreasonable to extend it to a species of property which, from its nature and destination, must necessarily be taken out of the State, and which the creditor would not have expected would remain within its limits. An attachment will not be sustained, founded on the allegation of the "mere removal of property," but the allegation must be, "that the removal will be to the injury of the creditor;" and its provisions should not be so understood as to interrupt or discourage the commerce of the country, or to enable one creditor to seize and appropriate to the satisfaction of his debt, the effects of an honest but embarrassed and struggling debtor, to the exclusion of all others. The decisions in 10 Illinois, 71 and 17 Illinois 33, sustain this view. The Court of Tennessee held, in Runyan vs. Morgan, (7 Humph. 210,) that an attachment could not be sustained which was issued on the allegation that the defendant was about to remove a "particular piece or part of his property" beyond the limits of the State; and yet the Judge, in this case, charges the Jury that the payment of an existing debt, or the contemplated payment of an existing debt, by a debtor in Tennessee to a creditor in Maryland, would authorize the creditors of the creditor in Maryland, residing in the same State, to sue out an attachment in Tennessee, on a claim not yet due, and attach the indebtedness in the hands of the debtor in Tennessee. It is further insisted that the Court erred in its view of the effect of obtaining the letters and opening them. The letters were intended by the appellees to be shown to the appellants; and surely no wrong could follow from the manner in which the information was obtained. The Court should have instructed the Jury that the consequences stated would follow, "unless the jury were satisfied that it was the intention of the appellees that their attorney should communicate the contents of the letters to the appellants." The Court should have instructed the Jury that if the debts of the appellees against Dunham & Kearfoot, which were due at the time the alleged wrong was done, have been paid, no injury resulted to the plaintiffs; and that act, although illegal, was *damnum obsque injuria*. But the Court said nothing to the Jury as to whether the indebtedness sought to be secured by the appelles was due or not at the time of the alleged wrongs. There was no proof in the case implicating any of the defendants in the wrong, but the partner who opened the letter and one other member of the firm; and yet the verdict is against all of the defendants. For these reasons the cause should be remanded.

The appellees maintain that under the laws of the State of Tennessee they had a right to attach in the hands of the appellants the debt due from them to Dunham & Kearfoot, and to attach for that portion of the debt which was not due, as well as for that which was; and that the term "property" includes lands and tenements, money, goods and chattels, things in action, evidences of debt, &c. The right of the appellees to attach was defeated by the wrongful act of the appellants. The opening and detaining the letters, by which free communication between the appellees and their attorney was obstructed, and the availing themselves of the information thus acquired to defeat the right of the appellees, was a wrongful and illegal act by statute and at common law, injurious to the rights of the appellees, for which they are entitled to redress. In respect to the admission of parol evidence of the contents of the letters, it is said that no general rule can be laid down in regard to secondary evidence, applicable alike in all cases. Each case must defend essentially upon its own circumstances. The proof necessary to establish the loss of a writing, so as to let in secondary evidence as to its contents, must depend upon the nature of the transaction to which it relates, its apparent value and other circumstances. If suspicion hangs over it, and there is reason to believe it is designedly withheld, a rigid inquiry should be made into the reason of the non-production; but if there is no suspicion, all that ought to be required is reasonable diligence to obtain the original, in respect to which the courts extend great liberality. But, in any case, the evidence of their contents was given to the Jury without objection, and the question of its admissibility cannot be raised here. After trial a motion made for a new trial was overruled, and a bill of exceptions to the decision of the Court overruling the motion was allowed and filed. In this bill the appellants say they except to the decision of the Court admitting secondary evidence of the contents of the letters; but no exception was taken at the time of the ruling, and it cannot, therefore, be availed of in this Court. It is a well-settled principle that no bill of exceptions is valid, which is not for matter excepted to at the trial. The original authority, under which bills of exceptions are allowed, has always been considered to be restricted to matters of exception taken pending the trial, and ascertained before the verdict. It need not be drawn out and signed before the jury retire, but it must be taken in open court, and must appear by the certificate of the Judge, who authenticates it, to have been so taken. Nor is this a mere formal or technical provision. It was introduced and is adhered to for purposes of justice. For if it be brought to the attention of the Court that one of the parties excepts to its opinion, it has an opportunity of reconsidering or explaining it more fully to the jury.

Edmund Cooper, Hon. Horace Maynard for appellants; Browning & Ewing for appellees.

Jurisdiction of the United States Courts Under the Provisions of the Judiciary Act in Respect to Assignments—Is a Liquidating Partner Owning the Assets the Assignee of his Firm—Survivorship—Extinguishment—Plea in Abatement.

Louis Desobry, plaintiff in error, vs. John Nicholson, defendant in error.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The firm of Arthurs, Armstrong & Co., doing business at Pittsburgh, composed of John Arthurs, F. Armstrong and the petitioner, (defendant in error,) all citizens of Pennsylvania, as alleged in the petition, in December, 1846, contracted with Desobry to build and erect upon his plantation a steam engine; but before the completion of the contract, the petitioners' firm was dissolved, and the petitioner, as liquidator of the affairs of the firm, and as owner of all the assets, contracts, &c., of the firm, completed the work. This action was subsequently brought to recover upon the contract. The answer denied generally and specially and prayed damages in reconvention.

Upon the trial, F. Armstrong, one of the original contracting parties named in the petition, and a member of the firm, testified that he was a citizen of Louisiana at the time the action was brought, and had been since 1848, and thereupon the plaintiff in error moved to dismiss the suit, for want of jurisdiction. The Court denied the motion, on the ground that as the petitioner sued as a citizen of Pennsylvania, and as liquidator of the affairs of his firm, and owner of their assets and contracts, the jurisdiction of the Court appeared affirmatively on the record. The case proceeded, and resulted in favor of the petitioner, and was then brought up on writ of error.

It is now contended on behalf of the plaintiff in error that the facts set forth in the petition (stated above) are not sufficient to maintain jurisdiction, and it is said that although the citizenship of the parties to the proceeding is fully and affirmatively set forth, still it is not so as to two of the members of the firm with whom the petitioner claims to have entered into the contract on which the action is founded. The allegation as to their citizenship does not refer to the time of the institution of the suit, but to the date of the contract. The language of the Judiciary Act of 1789 establishes, by itself, without need of interpretation, that whenever there is a suit upon a chose in action assigned, the assignor must be (and it must be distinctly alleged) a citizen of a different State of that of the defendant, at the time the suit is brought. And the authorities are clear on this point.

That the defendant in error claims as assignee, is manifest from the petition itself, for according to its allegations, he was but one of the original contractors, and only became "owner" of the contract upon the dissolution of the firm. And he could have only acquired the sole interest in a joint contract by assignment of the interests of his co-contractors. Nor does he even aver that he himself wholly performed the contract, or that no part of it had been performed before he became owner. On the contrary he only claims that he became owner "before the completion of the contract," and the part which he alleges that he performed was simply that of "delivering" and "putting up" the engine and mill, not that of "building" them, which was the material part of the job for which the contract provided. The case therefore stands upon the ordinary ground of a chose in action assigned, and is not only not excluded from the operation of the Judiciary Act, but, by the decision in McMicken v. Webb, (11 Pet. 25,) is clearly brought within it. There the plaintiff was treated as sole owner *ab origine*, and not assignee, of a note given to his firm, upon the ground that it was given nominally to that firm after it had been dissolved; that the other member of the firm never had any interest in the note to assign, and that it had been executed in the firm name only for the plaintiff's especial and exclusive benefit, and in payment for his share of the partnership assets. For these reasons it was held, that it was not necessary to aver in the petition that the other partner, as well as the plaintiff, could have prosecuted an action on the note in the United States Circuit Court at the time the suit was brought. The whole reasoning in that case was conclusive to show that if the other partner had been, at any time, interested in the note as payee, the plaintiff would have been held to be an assignee *quoad hoc*, and the citizenship of his former partner, at the time the suit was brought, would have been a necessary averment of the petition, the absence of which would have ousted jurisdiction. The point in that case is identical with the one raised in this:

The defendant in error contends that in the case of a partner, who upon the settlement of the affairs of the partnership, becomes the liquidator and owner of the assets of the partnership, there is no technical assignment of a chose in action belonging to the firm. His interest from the first was joint, *per mi et per tout*. It is thereby merely consolidated in one of the original owners. Originally, by the doctrine of survivorship, and now by extinguishment by way of settlement in such a case, or by the death of one of the partners, the whole title becomes vested in the liquidating or surviving partner. It is not the case of the transfer of an original right to a third party; that is, to a stranger to the original transaction. The obvious policy of the act of Congress was to prevent collusive assignments of promissory notes or choses in action, made with a view to confer jurisdiction on the Courts of the United States, in cases where it would not otherwise exist. But in this case jurisdiction originally existed. There has been no essential change of the *personnel* of the parties to the original contract, nor of the *localities* of their residences. The members of the petitioners' firm, at the time of the contract, were all citizens of Pennsylvania, and the petitioner (the liquidating partner) is so still. Desobry was then and still is a citizen of the State of Louisiana. For that reason the case is not within the contemplation of the statute, and it ought not, therefore, to be held within the prohibitory remedy; because it is clear that the change of interest among the members of the firm was not made with a view to confer jurisdictinn. But if it be conceded that a partner acquiring the sole interest in a chose in action belonging to the firm, is such an assignee as is contemplated by the statute, the question remains—is the retiring partner, who, after the dissolution of the partnership and before the institution of this suit became a citizen of Louisiana, a necessary party to the suit in the Courts of the United States sitting in that State? If he was not, then his citizenship in Louisiana, at the time of the institution of the suit, is wholly immaterial, and cannot affect the jurisdiction of the Court below. It is not pretended that he had any interest in the cause of action when the suit was brought. On the contrary, it appears distinctly that Nicholson, the petitioner, had the sole and exclusive ownership of the cause of action at that time. In a court of equity, Armstrong, having no real interest, was not a necessary party to the suit. These, the real party in interest, is the only party whose name need appear on the record, and in Louisiana (and the United States Courts adopt the practice of the Courts of the States where they sit) the rule in that respect is the same, both in Courts of law and equity. Therefore, by the practice of the Courts of the United States, when sitting in the State of Louisiana, Armstrong was not a necessary party to the suit. His citizenship in Louisiana was wholly immaterial, because both the assignors, at the date of the contract, and the assignee of the chose in action, at the date of the institution of the suit, were citizens of Pennsylvania, and being such, were competent to sue on it in the United States Courts for the District of Louisiana. But there is another ground upon which the jurisdiction may be maintained. The record shows that after the dissolution of the petitioner's firm he entered into a new contract with the plaintiff in error, on the basis of the original contract, and was accepted by Desobry as a new and original contractor. The petitioner set up in his petition that subsequently to the dissolution "the contract was fully executed on his part, and the engine and mill delivered and put up on the defendant's plantation, according to the contract on his part." This view is confirmed by Desobry's answer, in which, assuming the character of the petitioner in reconvention, he prays that the petitioner's suit be dismissed, and demands that judgment be rendered in his favor, and against the petitioner.

In any case the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, arising out of the citizenship necessary to confer jurisdiction in this case, whether well or ill-founded, by a well established rule of this Court, can only be made by a plea in abatement. The plaintiff in error having pleaded to the merits, thereby waived the objection, and it was too late to move, on the trial to dismiss, for want of jurisdiction.

The argument of the plaintiff in error is submitted by Durbin Ward, and John A. Wills argues the case for the defendants in error.

United States Supreme Court.—March 23.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Washington L. Bladen, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penn., was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Assistant Attorney-General Speed, Hon. Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, and Isaac I. Post, Esq., of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counselors of this court.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General United States, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Esq., of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 38. The United States, plaintiff in error, *vs.* J. Y. Dashiel et al.

No. 39. The United States, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Harlan Allsbury, administrator.—The argument of the motion to dismiss these causes was continued by Mr. Attorney-General Speed, in opposition, and concluded by Mr. Paschal, in support thereof.

No. 164. The United States, appellant, *vs.* José Francisco Armejo et al.

No. 256. A. P. Jackson, et al., Intervenors, appellants, in the case of the United States *vs.* José Francisco Armejo et al.

The motion to dismiss these causes was argued by Mr. Carlisle in support thereof, and by Mr. Wills in opposition thereof.

No. 116. The United States, appellant, *vs.* The steamer *Victor* and cargo.

No. 212. The steamer *Victor* and cargo, appellant, *vs.* The United States.

The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. Larocque for the claimants.

Adjourned until Monday.

Alleged Distillery Frauds—Stopping the Mail on St. Patrick's Day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The examination in the case of Simon Donau, charged with having bribed Edward H. Pyatt, a Government officer, so as to influence his conduct and his decisions in certain business transactions, was commenced on Friday.

Messrs. Courtney and Harris for the United States, and Messrs. Dittenhoeffer, A. Oakey Hall and Pelton for the defence.

Mr. Hall moved for the discharge of the accused, on the ground that the law of 1853, under which this prosecution was instituted, did not contemplate offences of this character. He followed the motion with a long argument, in the course of which he cited various legal authorities.

Mr. Courtney held that the act referred to was fully competent for all the purposes of that examination, with the view of bringing the case to trial.

The Commissioner, without passing upon the motion, ordered the examination to proceed.

Mr. Dittenhoefer, for the accused, demanded that Mr. Primrose, the person on whose affidavit the arrests had been made, be produced.

Mr. Courtney objected that it was not necessary; the prosecutor had the right to call the evidence in the order they might select.

The Commissioner ruled that they might do so.

Mr. Dittenhoefer—We ask that you will direct that Mr. Primrose be produced at some time during the examination. The defence believed that he had within his knowledge facts of importance to them, at the same time that it was not right to compel them to produce him.

The Commissioner—You can make that motion at any time.

Edward H. Pyatt was called and testified that he resided in New-York; was an inspector of liquors; had been so for eight years; had been appointed Government Inspector July 1, 1864; this was his official appointment (paper read;) had been acting as such inspector since that time; knew defendant, Simon Donau; first talked with him at King's distillery in Seventeenth-street, about Jan. 20, 1866; had conversations with him frequently till the month of February; had after Feb. 10; he told me to meet him at No. 349 Pearl-street to inspect some liquors; there were 40 barrels there when he got there; inspected them for him; he said he wished to get a brand for these barrels; that he wanted Dayton's brand (the Inspector of the Sixth and Ninth Districts); that he would pay any price for it; he also told me that he would guarantee me $50,000 a year for the protection of his fraud whisky; that he went to the defendant, No. 349 Pearl-street; he expected to receive the whisky from a different distillery; gave me the names of those in the City; he also told me he would give me the points about the fraud distilleries; that I might make money on them; knew that the whisky came from the distillery in Seventeenth-street; 200 barrels of fraud whisky went to Pearl-street; saw it there; I went there at defendant's direction to inspect the liquor for him and brand the whisky there; am sure I inspected some down on a truck and two carts at different hours; there were no brands on it when I came; was there Jan. 26 and a dozen or twenty times since; on Jan. 26 I inspected about 20 barrels, next 65, and next 40; up to the week before last inspected about 500 barrels of fraud whisky at Pearl-street; defendant told me the Government tax had not been paid upon it; he told me he wanted me to inspect it in that district, because having my name on it there it could pass; I examined the whisky, determined its quantity and decided its quality, gauged the barrels, took the wantage and the proof, then drew defendant's attention to its being warm; defendant paid me $100 for inspecting the stuff and not reporting it to the Government; I made a City return of it, but none to the Government; marked on the barrels quantity and proof of contents; put no date nor name on them: sent my man to get my Government brand; he brought up my brand for 1865; he did not find me in; I saw the brand afterwards in Pearl-street; they were branded in my presence; I made no return of the spirits so branded; never had the brand in my possession after defendant got it; I asked him for it several times; he said it was at his factory for the purpose of branding some barrels there; he said that this would save him the trouble of delivering it down town; he said he would bring it down to Pearl-street as soon as he got through with it; he paid me at different times all along; three times he paid me $100 each time; once he paid me $50 since Jan. 27; he never returned me the brand; I do not know where it is now; have not seen it since it was taken up to the distillery; know defendant's truckman; saw barrels on the truck at a rectifying establishment in Fourteenth-street; Jacob Donau was there; the barrels were marked with my brand: defendant said he had a private interest in those distilleries.

Mr. Courtney said he desired to show that this whisky branded as described by witnesses had passed into commercial circles as being branded *bona fide*.

The examination was adjourned till Saturday morning.

ON SATURDAY MORNING

the examination was resumed, when the cross-examination of Pyatt was continued as follows:

I am still Inspector; I gave this information to the Government in January; I did not expect to be removed when I gave this information; I have not heard that efforts had been made to remove me.

Did you ever receive any money from distilleries before January?

Yes, Sir, as long as I have been in the business.

I object to answer whether previous to January last I received from distilleries fees other than my legal fees; I believe we have a right to go anywhere we are ordered to inspect liquor, as a City Inspector, not as a Government Inspector; any one can be an inspector under the State law; a Government Inspector has to be appointed; I know that in inspecting at No. 349 Pearl-street, I was beyond my duty as Government Inspector; prior to January last I never inspected liquors at places where they were not made, nor in bonded warehouses; I have inspected and branded frequently out of the Thirty-second Collection District; prior to January I never branded empty barrels; I have never done it; No. 349 Pearl-street is a tobacco establishment; I inspected 41 barrels at first; I came at the quantity and quality as accurately as I could; I put the mark on the barrels; I never got Dayton's brand from defendant; I meant by "protection," that I was not to report to the Government what I knew about it; I knew that the law obliged me to report; I never inspected fraud whisky for defendant as a Government Inspector; I was not employed by him as a Government Inspector; personally, I never branded one of these casks.

Redirect—We both knew that the forty barrels had not paid the Government tax; as Government Inspector I allowed defendant to use the Government brand, and did not report, and that is all that I did in regard to them as Government Inspector; they then appeared as having been properly passed by me as Inspector; dealers would not accept it without a Government brand on it; there was some liquor branded that I never had inspected; about half of the 500 barrels had been thus branded.

Cross-examination resumed—I did not inspect as City Inspector every cask which I saw the brand put on.

Richard Harman testified as follows: I reside in New-York; I am employed by Mr. Pyatt to watch distilleries; was so employed in January last; I know No. 349 Pearl-st., and the distilleries in Seventeenth and in Thirty-ninth streets.

Did you see spirits carried from these distilleries to Pearl-street?

Yes, Sir, I did; on Feb. 24, 1866, at between 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M., from Seventeenth-street, and from Thirty-ninth-street from Jan. 30; I followed the load to No. 349 Pearl-street, after 12 o'clock, noon; neither of these lots had any brand on them; they were then taken off the cart, rolled in and inspected by Mr. Pyatt; after they were inspected, I saw Donau's man put Pyatt's brand on them; once between 200 and 300 barrels; I know defendant; he is not in court; I saw him at this place in Pearl-street; I never saw him place a brand on any of this whisky; he was there when it was branded; I saw defendant talking to Pyatt; defendant took Pyatt apart and talked to him; have also seen Jacob Donau do it; three or four of us were present; these transactions took place so that none of us could hear him; I saw this done often.

Cross-examined—I have been in Pyatt's employ since last Summer; I saw no money pass between them on these occasions.

Redirect—I had seen other whiskey brought there without brands.

Andrew Andrews testified as follows: I belong to Albany; I now live in New York since last September; I know Pyatt; I know the distilleries in Seventeenth and Thirty-ninth streets; I have seen whisky carried from the one in Seventeenth-street, Feb. 24, 1866, about 7 o'clock A. M.; there were five barrels on the load; I followed it to No. 349 Pearl-street; it was rolled in on the first floor by the boys who drew it; none of them were branded; I went in and helped them to move it; five men were there then; the man that fetched the first then came with five barrels more; none of them were branded; I marked nine with a pencil; next morning when I went in they were branded, and ten more barrels came in, not branded; I did not see any branded; but I applied Pyatt's brand on two or three; it was then that one of the men handed it to me; I asked for the brand; I did not take it away.

Cross-examination.—One of the firm told me to brand them; I did it because I was told to; I did not know it was wrong; this brand was 1866; I am as sure of that as of anything; I never branded one before; did not know what the object was; Pyatt had gauged them the afternoon before; I told Pyatt after I had done it; I never saw any money pass.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall moved to dismiss the case on the ground, first, that the Inspector omitted to return to the Government; second, he sold his brand, and not having made a false return to the Government he had nothing to decide about it. He might sell stamps improperly but the brand he must mark himself. It was illegal for Pyatt to brand in Pearl-street, because it must be branded before moved from the distillery. It was no bribery to bribe a man to do an illegal act, unless the statute says to influence "action or conduct." It was not brought before him in his official capacity, which is requisite under the statute.

Mr. Courtnay in reply took the ground that Pyatt's conduct had been decided by the use of the brand and putting the liquors through the proper course of inspection.

Mr. Hall denied that the Inspector in one district had jurisdiction to inspect in another, and that the illegality of his action was the evidence that in his regular and legal performance of duty he has not been influenced as charged.

The Commissioner said he would not decide the case until Saturday next. The examination was therefore adjourned.

Before Commissioner White.

Ellen Cutter, *alias* Kane, of No. 114 Greene-street, was arrested on Friday, and taken before Commissioner WHITE, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 U. S. Treasury note upon Sarah Cain. The accused was held for further examination.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Police Officer Patrick J. Cowin, of the Seventh Precinct, who was charged, on the affidavit of Philip Mulvey, of obstructing the mail and the wagon containing the mail, on St. Patrick's Day, during the procession, came up on Friday.

Another Policeman had stopped Mulvey, but seeing that his wagon was the United States Mail, let him pass on; then some men stopped him and struck him; then the defendant stopped him; witness (Mulvey) struck his horse with the reins, telling the Policeman, at the same time, that he was driving the United States Mail; the defendant took him by the neck, drew him out of the wagon, and "punched him in the nose;" would not let him go back to his wagon, and another man jumped into it and drove it away; witness, in order to make progress with the mail, had been obliged to cut through the procession at various points.

The Commissioner held the officer for trial on the charge of stopping the mail.

The Widening and Extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street—The Case before the Courts—A Complete Statement of the Proposed Plan from the City Surveyor's Maps—Objections to the Project—Decision of the Court Reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 24.

Before Justice Barnard.

Pursuant to a notice published in several of the City papers for twenty successive days previous to the 24th inst., a motion was made yesterday before Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the widening and extending of Ann and Fulton streets.

Below we give the notice, so that our readers may have a correct idea of what is proposed to be accomplished by this movement:

THE PUBLISHED NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of Common Council of the City of New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, February [illegible], 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

OBJECTIONS.

The following are the objections to the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment:

1. As to the irregularities of the proceedings. By Section 7 of the Act of 1857, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the City of New-York," it is provided that "each Board of the Common Council shall keep a journal of its proceedings," * * "and all resolutions and reports of Committees which shall recommend any specific improvement, involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing of the citizens of the City, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Board, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least two days; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto the ayes and noes shall be called and published in the same manner."

The requirements of this statute were not observed, and in several respects were violated as follows: First. The resolution for widening and extending Ann and Fulton-streets was first introduced in to the Board of Councilmen the 26th of December, 1865. In the published proceedings, as they appeared in the *Transcript*, but not in any of the other "Corporation papers," there appeared the following, under date of Dec. 27, 1865:

By Councilman Hagerty:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings immediately upon the passage of this resolution for widening and extending Ann-street and Fulton-street in accordance with the red lines on a map, annexed, which map was made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, Dec. 12, 1865. The said streets when so opened and extended are to be known and designated as "New Broadway." The resolution was laid over.

This is the only publication of the resolution, or of the notice of it, and such publication was not made in the several Corporation newspapers, nor in any newspaper was it repeated or continued for the requisite "two days," for on the next day, Dec. 28, 1865, the resolution was passed or adopted by the Board of Councilmen in the language following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings, immediately upon the passage of this resolution, for widening and extending Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the map already referred to, dated Dec. 12, 1865, and made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor; said streets, when so opened and extended, to be known and designated as New Broadway.

Councilman Lent moved that it be referred to the Committee on Streets—which was lost. The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtahn, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, and Cook—18. Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Green, and Reilly—4. And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence this evening.

2. In addition to the above objection of the want of due publication of the resolution, it is further objected that the vote in relation to the resolution taken on the 27th December was unlawful and in conflict with the statute, for the reason that the ayes and noes were not called, nor do they appear to have been called on the 28th.

3. The proceedings of Dec. 28 were in conflict with the statute, not only for the reason that the Board of Councilmen passed or adopted the resolution before the statutory notice of "two days" had been given, but because the Councilmen acted unlawfully in directing that the resolution be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence on the *same evening*. (See Valentine's Laws, p. 277.) Section thirty-seven of the above-mentioned act provides that "such ordinance shall, *before the same shall be sent to the other Board*, and immediately after the adjournment of the Board, at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the ayes and noes, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as part of the proceedings."

This publication was not made before the resolution was sent to the Board of Aldermen. The only publication was on the 29th of December, after the resolution had been actually sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Second—The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the resolution, were contrary to the statute and void, for the reasons that, first, the Aldermen proceeded to act on the resolution on "the same evening" that it had been adopted by the Councilmen, and before the publication had been made by the clerk, as required by section 37 of the Act of 1857. Second, the proceedings of the Aldermen were also void because they acted on the resolution on the same day that it passed the Board of Councilmen, contrary to the last clause of section 37 of the Act of 1857.

The notice given by the Corporation Counsel is insufficient. The statute requires that it should specify the nature and extent of the improvement. (See Valentine's Laws of New-York, p. 1,223, Act of 1839.)

The following description of the projected widening is taken from the rule map, drawn by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, the measurements given being accurately copied:

"The widening commences at the northeast corner of Park-row and Ann-street, cutting off a section which measures 103 feet on Park-row, leaving an angle of 50 feet; from this angle the distance to Theatre-alley, is 125 feet 5 inches, at which latter point the additional width of Ann-street will be 59 feet 1 inch, the entire distance from the present corner of Ann-street and Park-row to Theatre-alley being 220 feet 5 inches. The east side of Theatre-alley will lose 59 feet 3 inches for a distance of 106 feet 8 inches to the Nassau-street intersection, where the width increases to 59 feet 9 inches on the west side of that street. On the east side of Nassau-street the width increases to 62 feet and 3-5ths of an inch, reducing the frontage of Ann street between Nassau and William streets from 395 feet 1¼ inches to 383 feet 4 inches, the width at the west side of William street being increased 65 feet. At the intersection of Ann and William streets the widening cuts from both sides of Ann-street, cutting from the southeast corner of William-street 15 feet 6 inches, and from the northeast corner 76 feet 6 inches. The cutting on the northeast corner forms a complete triangle measuring on the William-street side 76 feet 6 inches, on the present front of Ann-street 124 feet 2¼ inches and leaving a front of 142 feet 1 inch. Then crossing to the south side of Ann-street the cutting takes away a section which measures at its source on William-street 15 feet 6 inches; on the south front of Ann-street to the point where it leaves Ann-street 160 feet 5¼ inches; from that point to the west side of Gold-street 117 feet 3¼ inches; from the west side of Gold-street to the present corner of Gold and Fulton streets 57 feet 4¾ inches; from the present corner of Gold and Fulton streets westward 91 feet ½ an inch and back to the point of beginning in William-street 194 feet 11 inches, leaving a small triangular section standing at the corner of Gold and Ann streets. Crossing to the east side of Gold-street, it will cut off from the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold streets a triangular section measuring on Gold-street front 27 feet 2¾ inches, on Fulton-street front 55 feet 1 inch, and leaving a new front of 62 feet 3 inches. A small triangular section will be cut from the southwest corner of Fulton and Gold, measuring on the Fulton-street front 8 feet 1 inch, on the Gold-street front 4 feet 7 inches, leaving a frontage in the new thoroughfare of 8 feet 10 inches. On the southeast corner of Gold and Fulton streets another section is to be cut off, measuring on Gold-street 14 feet 6 inches, on the Fulton-street front 68 feet 10 inches, on the Ryder's-alley front 42 feet 11 inches, leaving a front in the new thoroughfare of 70 feet 6 inches, then crossing Ryder's-alley, 48 feet 10½ inches is to be cut from the southeast corner of Fulton-street and the alley, taking a frontage of 188 feet 4½ inches from Fulton to Cliff-street, on the southwest side of which the widening will measure 49 feet 5½ inches, leaving a new front of 175 feet 6 inches; then crossing Cliff-street on the south side to the southeast corner of Cliff and Fulton streets the cutting for the new thoroughfare measures 49 feet 11 inches on the Cliff-street front; 204 feet 10½ inches on the Fulton-street (south side) front; 51 feet 2 inches on the west side of Pearl-street, and a front for the new thoroughfare of 204 feet 5 inches; then crossing to the east side of Pearl-street, cuts 51 feet 10 inches from the southeast corner of Fulton and Pearl-streets, from the south front of Fulton-street 100 feet 5 inches, the distance to Water-street, cutting away from the United States Hotel 51 feet, and leaving a frontage of 109 feet 9 inches on the south side of the new thoroughfare; then, leaving untouched the block between Water and Front streets on the south side, and the same block on the north side of Fulton-street, it proceeds to cut from the front of Fulton-street on the north side, now occupied by the market, 3 feet 10 inches, at the northeast corner of Front and Fulton streets, and cutting a distance of 170 feet 2 inches to South-street, increases the width to 20 feet, and leaves a new front of 170 feet 10 inches. This terminates the projected widening.

March Term of the General Sessions.

The extraordinary amount of business done in the Court of General Sessions, during the March term of thirteen days, has already been alluded to in the regular Court report of the TIMES. The following list presents the reader with a full view of the results, and a classified *résumé* of the crimes charged against prisoners, and the sentences of those convicted:

Henry Dumont, attempted burglary third degree, State Prison two years and six months.

Thomas Lee, grand larceny, not guilty.

James McEvoy, robbery first degree, not guilty.

Michael Fitzgerald, assault and battery, suspended.

James Hughes, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

James McCarthy, petit larceny from person, suspended.

James Hanley, petit larceny from person, State Prison four years.

Wm. Jeffers, petit larceny from person, State Prison four years.

Charles Johnson, forgery second degree, not guilty.

James A. Grant, forgery second degree, not guilty.

James Brownal Clarke, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

Eliza Wilson, grand larceny, not guilty.

Henry Mawdesly, grand larceny, not guilty.

Patrick McCann, assault and battery with intent to rob, State Prison five years.

James Ross, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years.

George Wood, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Christian Walters, manslaughter third degree, State Prison four years.

Henry Howard, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Edward Nelson, grand larceny, State Prison one year.

Ann Conlen, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Amy Brown, attempted grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Margaret Campbell, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Lewis Isaacs, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

George Thomas and Matthew Doran, grand larceny, State Prison two years.

James Taylor, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Frederick V. Jones, attempted grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Edward Perkins, attempted grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Amos Royal, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Edward Crosby, grand larceny, not guilty.

James Clarke, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

Wm. [illegible], assault and battery, suspended.

Francis Wall, burglary third degree, State Prison three years and six months.

Wm. Goodman, burglary third degree, Penitentiary two years and six months.

John O'Connor, robbery first degree, State Prison twenty years.

George Gates, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Andrew Miller, grand larceny, House of Refuge.

Wm. G. Clarke, grand larceny, House of Refuge.

John B. Phelps, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Patrick Kelly, assault with dangerous weapon, suspended.

James Devlin, assault and battery, suspended.

James Dyer, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Thomas Costello, forgery third degree, not guilty.

Wm. Monroe, not guilty.

Frederick Schoppler, assault with dangerous weapon, suspended.

John J. Davis, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Margaret Elligot, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary six months.

James Irvine, burglary third degree, State Prison one year.

John Smith, burglary second degree, not guilty.

Daniel Daguan, burglary third degree, State Prison one year.

Christian Miller, burglary third degree, State Prison three years and six months.

Adolph Klewelin, petit larceny, suspended.

Thomas McGlynn, attempt at burglary third degree, suspended.

Martin Hogan, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Charles Miller, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

John Conness, grand larceny, not guilty.

Michael Healey, murder second degree, State Prison for life.

William Jones, petit larceny from person, State Prison five years.

Henry Bauer, assault with intent to kill, not guilty.

John Gearey, burglary third degree, State Prison three years and six months.

Wm. Murray, petit larceny from person, State Prison four years and six months.

Henry Smith, assault and battery, suspended.

Mary Connors, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Mary Devlin and Alice Mullen, petit larceny, suspended.

Wm. Sohn, Jr., assault with intent to kill, not guilty.

James Smith, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Daniel B. Sullivan, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Mena Barcka, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

Samuel Rogers, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years.

James Hallowell, forgery fourth degree, State Prison two years.

Timothy Collins, grand larceny, not guilty.

James Thomas, grand larceny, State Prison five years.

Charles Cunningham, grand larceny, State Prison one year.

Charles Stuart, grand larceny, State Prison one year.

John Meyer, burglary in third degree, State Prison four years and six months.

Daniel Sullivan, grand larceny, not guilty.

Thomas Staunton and Wm. Smith, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Sarah Hamilton, attempted grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Patrick Keeler, attempted burglary, third degree, State Prison two years and 6 months.

James Rieley, burglary in second degree, not guilty.

Joseph De Melweck, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

James Smith, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

Edward Hughes, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

John Anderson, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Thomas Ingraham, attempted grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Otto Karr, forgery fourth degree, Penitentiary one year.

John J. Binder, attempted grand larceny, House of Refuge.

John Clearey, burglary third degree, Penitentiary one year.

Henry Kieffer, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months.

Wm. Johnson, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Theresa Ameler, petit larceny, suspended.

John Hayes, grand larceny, not guilty.

Richard Abbott, grand larceny, not guilty.

Samuel Greenthal, grand larceny, not guilty.

James Welsh, attempted grand larceny, State Prison two years.

Patrick Smith, burglary third degree, State Prison three years.

Wm. Simpson, burglary third degree, State Prison five years.

Michael Hornet, forgery second degree, State Prison two years.

Robert Iverson, attempted grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

John Skelly, petit larceny from person, suspended.

James Gallagher, petit larceny from person, suspended.

Margaret Burns, petit larceny, suspended.

Jules Faires, false pretences, suspended.

SUMMARY.

State Prison—For life, 1; 20 years, 1; 5 years, 9; 4 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years; 3; 3 years and 6 months, 3; 3 years, 1; 2 years and 6 months, 4; 2 years, 11; 1 year, 5—40. Penitentiary—2 years and 6 months, 1; 1 year, 6; 6 months, 3—10. House of Refuge, 5. Sentence suspended, 30. Tried and acquitted, 19. Total, 104.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

Attempt at grand larceny, 31; grand larceny, 20; burglary in third degree, 13; petit larceny from the person, 7; petit larceny, 7; assault and battery, 4; attempt at burglary in third degree, 3; robbery in the first degree, 2; forgery in second degree, 3; assault with dangerous weapon, 2; forgery in third degree, 2; burglary in second degree, 2; assault with intent to kill, 2; forgery in 4th degree, 2; assault and battery with intent to rob, 1; murder in second degree, 1; false pretences, 1; manslaughter in third degree, 1; total, 104. Males, 93; females, 11.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

QUARRELS IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Thomas Marston and Susan Corby, his sister-in-law, were charged with assaulting, beating and kicking Joseph Lee. The difficulty occurred in a tenement-house in Thirty-ninth-street. The complainant said that he went down stairs to the cellar for a pail of coal, and hearing two women wrangling in the yard, he put down his pail, threw his shoulder against the door, and listened to the argument. Lee's relative was called by Marston's relative a dirty greenhorn, when, Lee's temper getting the better of him, he told his relative to say that green plants were sometimes highly relished in Spring. Marston, the defendant, was also in the yard, and came out from his concealment, and asked what he had said, to which Lee replied, nothing. Thereupon Marston hit him and knocked him down, and afraid that he might be killed he lay perfectly still, and four women promenaded over his body, and as each one stepped off he received a kick. As Mr. Spencer, defendant's counsel, remarked, the human body was a very strange thing to have a promenade on, while the victim lay perfectly still. When the witnesses were called for the defence, they swore distinctly that Lee made use of language that is unfit to repeat, and Mr. Marston, hearing a vile epithet applied to one of his family and feeling irritated, did go up and ask him what he meant by using such vulgar language in the presence of a woman. He thereupon drew back, Marston followed him up and knocked him down. When down nobody touched him; the promenade on his body was all imaginary. The woman was acquitted, but the man was fined $5.

AFFRAY IN A HOTEL.

The trial of Andrew C. Elliot, charged with assaulting Cornelius D. Robinson, formerly cashier of the St. Charles Dining Saloon, is an example of the trouble, annoyance and cost that an angry word and an angry retort often lead men into. Mr. Elliot, a very respectable young man, with two friends went into the St. Charles to have supper. They had coffee and buckwheat cakes, and all three received twenty-cent checks. Elliot had done first, and on going to the cash-box he picked up a thirty-cent check, and threw down the twenty and thirty cent checks and a two dollar bill. Mr. Robinson paid back a dollar and a half; Elliot shoved back his change and said that his check was only twenty cents; the other he had picked up. Robinson shoved the change back to Elliott and said he would see to it when he had leisure. Both became irritated, Elliott that his word should be doubted, and that the waiter should not be sent for who was within call; the other that having made the mistake, he should not wait till he could examine the matter at his leisure. Two Hotspurs seemed to come together, and the result was ungentlemanly language passed between them, and Robinson rose from his seat and slapped Elliott's ears, and sat down again. After that, believing that young Elliott was going to shoot at him, he raised his bench; and then seeing no further demonstration he put it down again, and when his head was turned, Elliott lifted a tumbler and threw it with all his might, striking Robinson on the temple, and inflicting some ugly wounds on the head. According to the testimony of a Dr. King, who has an office over the Anatomical Museum in Broadway, a fracture of the skull might have resulted from the blow but for the thick locks of hair that complainant wore. The hair was cut like a knife. One of the four wounds cut into the bone. The point of dispute between the two counsel was the length of time the difficulty lasted.

Judge KELLY characterized it as a very cowardly assault, but said Mr. Robinson was himself partially to blame; he should have called the waiter up when the dispute arose. Elliott was found guilty, and remanded.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.

Dennis Carey was charged with assaulting Officer Isaac H. Baker. The facts were these: The officer heard the cry of murder, and went into the house whence the call for help proceeded, where he saw a man named Boyle stabbed, and the proprietor of the saloon, Pullman, had a knife in his hand. He arrested Pullman and took him out of the house into the street, when Carey seized the officer's club and asked him not to club Pullman. Somebody struck the officer, but who, was not proven. The officer was cross-examined for about half an hour by a lawyer, to establish the somewhat singular fact that even if a policeman did hear the cry of murder he had no right to enter the house without a warrant. The Court disabused the counselor's mind of this erroneous theory; a policeman is always justified in making an arrest for felony without a warrant. Carey, who had only obstructed the officer in the discharge of his duty, was discharged after paying a fine of $15.

ANOTHER THEFT IN CLAFLIN & MELLEN'S.

Michael Burke, a peddler, was charged with stealing a piece of delaine worth $9 from the warehouse of Claflin, Mellen & Co. He bought some goods, paid for them, left them on the counter, thought no one observed him, picked up the piece of delaine in question, went down in the yard, fastened it under his clothes, and was stopped as he went out with it. Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 24.—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen*—Oswald Ottendorfer, Miss Bertha Uhl, New-York; Robert Lehr, Baltimore; P. de Hechavarria, Havana; Mrs. F. Dietz and friends, New-York; H. B. Palmer, St. Joseph, Mo.; Max Kramer, W. Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lingg and servant, F. Lux, H. Rubens, G. Isaac, New-York; Jonas Deutsch, Colorado; C. Katzmaier, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. O. Page, Philadelphia; G. Scharff, J. Heymann, New-York; F. Nolek, Baltimore; F. Hoose, Jr., and family, New-York; Capt. P. Hansen and servant, Denmark; J. Oppenheimer; L. Walker, New-York; Fr. Vera; G. Arana, Havana; Charles Brink, New-York; Ventura Jado; Max Ovarez; Filipe Alonso, Havana; A. Sattler New-York; Gillet Gill, Baltimore; Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, children and servant, New-York; Mrs. McLean Lintz, New-York; D. C. Von Staaten; Mr. and Mrs. E. Bunjens, California; F. Kurz, Madisa, Wis.; J. H. Eckelmann, New-York; Mr. A. Lenz, Mr. G. Deuker, St. Louis; Mr. F. A. Benedict, Mrs. Caroline Pape, New-York; Mr. G. Bossart, Milwaukee; Mrs. Anna Buchendorf and child, Miss J. Rosenberg, Mr. George Wollerung, New-York; Mrs. Phillipine Weber, Cincinnati. Mrs. Caroline Brehm, Mexico; Mr. Phil. Micola, Mrs. Marie Hug, children and servant; Mr. W. Susser, New-York; Mr. Leo. Lettergast, Mexico; Mr. Pierre Fougera, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fulling, New-York; Mr. G. Niemer and daughter, New-York; Mr. Bergmann, Hoboken; Mr. Place, Pascal; E. Vinceguerra, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rauch, Fr. Klave, New-York; J. Hollinger, Ohio; Mrs. M. Biegen and son, New-York; Francis Chaypartin, Havana; Phillip Fischer, Cincinnati; Mrs. Marie Hindenlang, New-York; A. Bresler, Canada; C. B. Rust, New-York; W. F. Schafer, Louisville; Charles Green, New-York; M. Bell and family, Mrs. F. Lavarso and child, Mexico; Mrs. M. Leavington, New-York; N. Schickle, Philadelphia; H. A. Grube, George Riedel Cath. Schorrn, J. Hekelroth, Mrs. Julie Rogers, Franz Pauly, Mrs. and Mrs. Ewald Beaver, all of New-York; H. L. Stein, Baltimore; Mrs. M. Glassick, Memphis; Mrs. A. Lang, Philadelphia; Phil. Kappes, New-York; Dr. Peterson, Mexico; Mrs. R. Benkert, Philadelphia; D. Castagnet and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sallabarry, F. Indart, J. Larre, F. Leyer, California; 105 in steerage. Total 221.

MARCH 24.—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Capt. Bowers, Capt. M. F. Pickering, wife and child, of Boston; C. D. Williams and wife, of Boston; Manuel Aguitar, Emilio Palomo, of St. Salvador; Wm. F. Butler, of Richmond, Va.; Wm. H. Power, of London; P. Maris, of New-Orleans; E. Martelli, of New-Orleans; T. M. Rooker, Louis Ingold, of Boston; Dr. LaFibere, of London; E. C. Cracknell, of Australia; Wm. McDowall, Jas. Hall, W. J. McCormac, A. R. Mollett, of Canada; Abraham Wild, William Kromer, E. L. Ritchie, of New-York; Mr. Eyre, John Mellodro, Thomas Williams, J. G. Byng, Thomas Birridge, wife and 2 children, Mr. Manning, Mrs. Bulus and 2 children, Mr. Husman, S. Mayer, Henry Church, Miss Margaret Lane, Miss E. Nash, Hon. John Birch, England; Viscount Clinton, Mr. Williams, New-York; James Sharks, New-York; Mr. Marion, San Francisco; T. Scholls, Judge Ingersoll, England; Sir S. de Soto, Cuba; H. J. McKenna, New-York; and others in the steerage.

MARCH 24.—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, two children and servant, New-York; John Graham, Liverpool; Count M. Giamo, Italy; John O. Clark, Mrs. R. Chamberd, F. Grant, New-York; H. W. French, Bermuda, W. L.; Edward Hall, Central America; W. H. Gwin, Mrs. Blaise, Master Blaise, H. J. Meade, Thomas James, California; Mrs. Eliza L. Reed, child and servant, Pennsylvania; James Davis, Philadelphia; Edward De Reu, Antwerp; Henry Pettitet, Paris; S. Cerae, New-York, George Wagner, Bremen; Count Ponpeo, France; M. W. Bannister, Philadelphia; A. Blood and family, Cincinnati; Mrs. M. Carey, New-York; H. E. Leathern, New-Orleans, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Capt. W. Reynolds, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Henry H. Reynolds, T. T. Harrison and wife, G. W. McRea, Philip Murray, W. W. Thomas, Jno. P. Henry, James T. Hurlburt, George Bennett, Mrs. Hand, P. H. Morrow, E. Wilson, Mr. Pond and lady, James De Gray, Mrs. De Gray and daughter, Richard Clark and wife, Daniel Lewis, Mrs. Norton and daughter.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah—C. L. Packard and lady; J. C. Kimball, W. Stillwell, A. Colborn and lady; Felix Lessing, M. Griest, H. Haym and son, P. Gilynski. S. M. Colding, S. B. Field, E. Einstein, D. Coxson, Mrs. Mazelbaum, Miss Einstein, D. G. Livingston, T. J. Lee, W. Patterson, J. F. Wheaton, P. McGlashan, H. Meyers, Ed. Dobell, A. Dobell, — Van Rosen, S. F. O'Neil, P. H. Rigney, D. O'Connell, W. H. Darlington, J. Hartwell, N. H. Hannum, F. Roberts, D. Cole, D. Ladd, W. B. Wimberly, W. R. Nelson, E. R. R. Hoyt, W. W. Dingley, H. F. Smith, W. Buchler and lady, J. McBride, Major Dickson, J. Cohen, — Platchik, H. Gowdy, J. W. Chandler, Mrs. M. L. Massett and 2 children, Mrs. N. B. Hassett, Mr. Pillott, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. M. C. Wheeler and daughter, Mrs. M. R. Fleming, child and nurse, W. M. Smith, R. D. Harrison, Capt. J. K. Dickerson, Mary A. Duhig, C. Maislam, J. McCarthy, Thos. Wright, C. H. Cooper, W. Gorum, C. P. H. Hancock, Jno. F. Patterson, H. G. Reddick, R. Armstrong, J. K. Waite, O. P. Wilmot, Jno. Deering, Wm. Nichols, Geo. Dudley, and 38 in steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz—Miss Louise Medland, Mrs. Murphy and 2 children, Dr. F. S. Dominguez, Emanuel Sabourin, wife and 3 children, Miss Revilla, Mrs. Bonelli and servant, Emelio Sanson, Mrs. Anita Farquhar, Marcus Otterbourg, U. S. Consul, Joseph Wirth, Mr. Byaft, Louis Ordoz, Steven Conzales, Jacques Chenevez, Federico Carmero, Antonio Luigi Ricca, Louis C. Wise, W. G. Williamson, George Lyons, John Lyons, Dr. Mercier, Alenlela Landres, Madame Lelia Gonzales, Moses Genocia, Jose Marino, Ramon del Pilar, James Defonge, Francis Burk, Manuel Rodrignez, Jose Manuca, Albert Francais du Rosier, Jacque Philatre, Baron Von der Borger, Le Marquis du Senavre, Capt. E. W. Clark, James Snodington, Mrs. Alvano, Jose Maria Miranda, wife and child; James Long, Francis Schnobel, Frai Mirandola, Rev. Jose Gabriel, John Brown, Miss Emma E. Howard, George Gould, Emanuel Du Vinar, Baron Roncconde la Menardie, Marie Durotange, John Byron Stanley.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Geo. Gallagher, C. E. Robinson, Geo. W. Smith, Mrs. Tomlinson and child, Mrs. Duff and two children, F. Cowdrez, A. H. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, W. Moore, Mr. McEntry and wife, W. A. Fuller and wife, J. J. Bartlett, H. F. Green, P. Jennings, M. McMann, J. W. Crook, J. C. Hulse, W. Harwood and wife, J. W. Regard, H. Smalley, J. O. Rice, P. Martin, J. E. Scott, L. Hunt, wife and child, Mr. Eastman, J. W. Ogden, L. Phillips, E. Ordway, Jos. Wilson and wife, T. C. Henderson, L. G. Peckham, W. Hartman and wife, Mr. Wellman, Mrs. E. P. Clark and sister, Miss Haseltine, T. Woods and brother, J. E. Clark, Mr. Hawley, W. E. Sims, J. Harrison, Mr. Dodge, and 26 in steerage.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—J. A. Van Blarcom and wife, Mrs. Mott and child, Nassau; Capt. Wallace, North Carolina; H. R. Saunders and son, M. A. Howel and three daughters, John McBride, George Mallory, Hartford; M. Vail, New-York; John S. Howell, J. C. Baxter, Robert E. Hutchinson, New-York; T. W. Aderly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 56 | Sun sets...... 6 17 | Moon sets..... 2 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 52 | Gov. Island. 3 41 | Hell Gate... 5 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Gen. J. K. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans, F. Lowden; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall; Manhattan, Turner, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; St. Andrew, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Union, (Br.,) Palmer, Liverpool, Thos. Dunham; Zodiac, Childs, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamers Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks S. W. Holbrook, Small, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.; Mandarin, (Norw.,) Rusted, Naples, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Prairie Bird, Davis, Mobile, L. B. Gager; T. K. Weiden, Weiden, Havana, W. F. Weld & Co.

Brigs L. Myers, Cole, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Gardina, (Port.,) de Cunha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Rush, (Br.,) Betty, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Eleanora, (Ital.,) Bottone, Palermo, A. P. Agresta.

Schooners S. B. Strong, Tyler, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; O. C. Aiken, Holley, Stamford; Indus, (Br.,) Hansen, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Antecedent, Sheffield, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Pilot's Bride, Blatchford, Sisal and Campeachy, Miller & Houghton; Mary Brewer, Reeves, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; B. K. Hough, Poole, Gloucester, A. Havens; D. E. Wolf, Dale, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Robert Knapp, Sackett, Stamford; Herschel, Johnson, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. Haight, Avery, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Billow, Cousins, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Charles Thompson, Brewster, Granada, Miller & Houghton; Wapella, Payson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. V. Turner, Gordon, Trinidad, Port Spain, B. J. Wenberg; W. C. Mershon, Carr, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. Buckingham, Lewis, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Alfred Chase, Wiren, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool March 9, Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 527 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. March 9, off Bell Buoy, Liverpool, passed Inman steamship City of Baltimore, bound in. 10th, off Salter Lightship, steamship City of Limerick, bound up Channel. 20th, lat. 42 24, lon. 55 55 W., steamship City of New-York, bound E., and Br. ship Frigate Bird. 22d, lat. 40 34, lon. 65 08, steamship Etna.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool March 7, via Boston 22d, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steam-yacht Octavia, (Br.,) Gill, Kingston, Jam., March 8, and Charleston, S. C., 21st, to T. W. Kannard.

Steamer Ann Farron, Roff, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe 60 hours, to P. Hammond.

Steamer Star, Weaver, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe 60 hours, to P. Hammond.

Steamer Manhattan, Rodgers, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe 60 hours, to P. Hammond.

Steamer Cecil, Rogers, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe 60 hours, to P. Hammond.

Steamer La Orientala, Savory, Boston, to Geo. Savory & Co.—(Incorrectly reported as a schr. in paper of 24th.)

Brig Unicorn, Lake, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence.

Steamer Liberty, Taylor, Baltimore.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Clausen, London Jan. 27, with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt & Son. Was towed to the North Foreland; sailed from thence Jan. 29, and has had heavy gales from N. W., with snow-storms. Feb. 4, had a severe gale from westward, hail-storm, with thunder and lightning; kept the ship off for Plymouth; sailed again 13th. In the British Channel had heavy gales. March 4, crossed Newfoundland Banks. March 5, had a very severe snow-storm and heavy running sea from N. W. to W. and N. N. W., round again to N. E.; barometer 28 05.

Ship Chancellor, Jones, 28 ds., from Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 123 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had light and variable winds to the Banks; since heavy westerly gales.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Newcombe, Rotterdam 85 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Ganges, Lord, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Challenge, Howes, Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Stabe, Providence.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Providence.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Stellman, Webb, Fall River.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Pawtucket.

Schr. Monitor, Bessy, Wareham.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, Fall River.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Glide, Sturges, Fall River.

Schr. John Crocker, Lowe, Bath.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Jones, Rockland.

Schr. Defiance, Knowlton, Rockland.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Joy, Gloucester.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldredge, Gloucester.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Barnstable.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Hix, Rockland.

Schr. Harmona, Bennett, Providence.

Schr. Spy, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Chase, Providence.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Providence.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Valhalla, Lord, Providence.

Schr. Juniata, Patton, Providence.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Providence.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Jefferson, East Greenwich.

Schr. Bloomer, Hopkins, Provincetown.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Marshall Perine, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Emma Johnson, Coville, Providence.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Bullock, Wickford.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Baker, Wickford.

Schr. Pearl, Gookin, Providence.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Sippican.

Schr. H. J. Fuller, —, Providence.

Schr. Guilford, Chase, Freetown.

Schr. Sarah E. Thomas, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Wickford.

Schr. F. Nelson, Willey, Providence.

Schr. White Sea, Somers, Swan Island.

Schr. Ellen Louise, New-Haven.

Schr. Norah, Clarkson, Apalachicola, via Newport.

Schr. Eunice P., Newcombe, Providence.

Schr. D. B. Newcombe, Freeman, New-London.

Sloop Helen, Congdon, East Greenwich.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Below.

Ship Alexander Marshall; also ships Bertha, Yeaton and Wm. Tapscott.

The bark D. Peneli, from Rio Janeiro, reported yesterday as below, is an error.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, Manhattan, Corsica, Montezuma, City of Boston, The Queen, Key West, Zodiac, Emily B. Souder, Quaker City, Haze, Ellen S. Terry, George Washington, Morning Star, Fung Shuey, Gen. Barnes, San Salvador, Niagara, Hatteras.

Spoken, &c.

France—Fr. ship, bound E., was passed, Feb. 16, lat. 49 08, lon. 5 42.

Wellington—ship, bound W., was seen, Feb. 21, lat. 45 56, lon. 21 02.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, March 24—Arr. ships Herald, from Bahia; Columbus, Liverpool; bark Surinam, Surinam; brig Maria Wheeler, Mobile.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 23—Arr. schrs. Tantamount, from Chester River, Md., for Newburyport; Cameo, from Elizabethport, for East Weymouth; Ella, (Br.,) from Providence for St. John, N. B.; Rambler, (Br.,) do.; Massachusetts and Antelope, from Rockland for New-York.

March 23—Arr. schrs. Abbie, from Sagua March 9, for Portland; passed going into Sagua, bark Ramsher, from Havana; arr. schrs. Joseph Long, from Sagua March 12, of and for Portland; Everglade, from Cardenas March 1, of and for Boston; East Wind, from Cape Haytien March 8, of and for Boston; Norwester, from Philadelphia for Boston; J. W. Vanaman, from do. for Salem; Olive H. Robinson, from Portland for Baltimore; Eunice D. Newcomb and Einback, from Boston for Nansemond, Va.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 8, bark Eliza White, to sail on the 12th for Portland; Hattie Wheeler, for Philadelphia on the 15th.

At Cape Haytien, March 8, brig Time, for Boston in 10 ds.; U. S. steamer Monongahela.

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29, 35, 17, 49, 60, 32, 5, 78, 20, 68, 58, 8, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 242, March 24, 1866.
31, 45, 12, 50, 17, 39, 77, 3, 56, 55, 27, 64, 71.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 141, March 24, 1866.
1, 64, 73, 52, 14, 54, 65, 48, 51, 39, 9, 33, 7.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 142, March 24, 1866.
75, 24, 29, 50, 60, 42, 4, 73, 3, 52, 5, 31, 32.
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